THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST MAY.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Calcutta Corporation Dr. Rajendralala Mitra moved the following Resolution:

That this meeting desires to place on record its sense of the loss sustained by this c[illegible] the death of John Blessington Roberts, Esquire; of [illegible]ces rendered by him to the late Corporation of Justic[illegible] of the zeal, intrepidity and devotedness with which he advocated the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Manuckji Rustomji and carried by acclamation. In rendering this tribute of respect to the memory of John Blessington Roberts the Commissioners as representatives of the people have given a fitting expression to the feelings of their constituents.

GREATER proofs of loyalty and attachment of the native princes and chiefs to the Paramount Power could not have been afforded than the alacrity and enthusiasm with which they have come forward to offer money and warm clothing for the soldiers engaged in military operations in Affghanisthan. The total sum offered aggregates Rs. 2,15,400 and the donors are their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Baroda, the Maharaja Holkar, the Maharaja of Balarampore, the Newab of Rampore, and Thakur Protab Roodur Singh of Sitapur. The Maharaja Holkar and the Newab of Rampore have offered one lakh each.

MR. BAXTER has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons:

Mr. Baxter,—On an early day, to ask the Secretary of State for India whether a serious error had been committed in estimating the expenses of the war in Afghanistan (cheers); whether it was true that the Indian financial statement, instead of showing a surplus, showed a very heavy deficit; whether he was in a position to state what was the monthly cost of the present campaign: whether it was true that the very large sum of £200,000 per annum, which was supplied by the general taxation of India, was spent in providing chaplains not only for the military and for persons in the Civil Service, but also for persons unconnected with the Government; whether notwithstanding a resolution of the Indian Government, chaplains were still being appointed to stations where they had no work to do; and whether he would undertake in the next Session to look into the whole subject with the view of remedying the complaints of the people of India in that respect.

PUBLIC OPINION has declared itself most emphatically against Strachinanity in Indian Finance. The *Times* says:

We may be prepared for elaborate explanations on the part of all the official personages concerned, but no explanations whatever will get rid of the fact that a blunder has been perpetrated which ought not to have been possible under a well-regulated system of finance. Sir George Balfour's letter on military expenditure in India, which we publish to-day, draws attention to some of the elements of confusion and complications that abound inIndian finance, and render error such as that now brought to light only too easily explicable. It is clear that a discrepancy of this sort ought not to be overlooked. It would beyond all doubt, destroy the political credit and probably necessitate the retirement from office, of a Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country if two months after the publication of his Budget he were compelled to acknowledge that the most important parts of the public expenditure had been under-estimated by, at least four millions. Sir John Strachey is not himself answerable to the House of Commons, but the new Secretary of State for India will hardly be inclined to undertake the defence of a blunder so gross and palpable, and if he does not defend it, he cannot leave it without censure. It may be predicted that Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Stanhope, who were led into a position that is now seen to be untenable by Sir John Strachey's estimates, will not be forward in exculpating an unfortunate and, so far as we can at present see, an entirely inexcusable mistake.

The *London Daily News* is equally emphatic. It remarks:

If this is the last word of the Indian Government on the subject, it is eminently unsatisfactory, and that for a very simple reason. Sir John Strachey's Budget was introduced on the 24th of February, long after all the conditions of the Afghan War were or ought to have been perfectly well known. It is to be observed that this is not a case of financial miscalculation made a year in advance. The estimates in which the error of three millions has been discovered are not the estimates for the coming financial year but for the past financial year, for the year which came to a close on the 31st March. Careful note must be taken of a fact which so very much increases the difficulties of satisfactory explanation, at whatever point in the official scale this explanation is to be rendered. The expenditure in the Afghan War for the year 1879-80 was put down by Sir John Strachey at the figure of 3,216,000 not at the beginning of the year, but within a month of the close of the year at a time when the money actually expended amounted to nearly double that sum.

It is this which makes it impossible to accept the explanation of the Military Department, upon whose official recommendation the Finance Minister adopted his figures as being either complete or satisfactory. The explanation would have been only indifferently satisfactory if it had been given in defence of a miscalculation made a year previously, but in that case it would at least have been intelligible.

The *Economist* finds it difficult to imagine how so egregious a blunder could have been perpetrated. The excuses put forward are perfectly ridiculous when advanced in mitigation of an error of such magnitude as that confessed to. For what is now acknowledged is that the war will cost nearly twice as much as has been estimated. As to the results of the blunder, the *Economist* contrary it seems to the general opinion, thinks that it is rather the finances of this country than those of India that are likely to be disarranged by it. It is evident that the plea upon which the late Government founded their decision to lay the whole of the war expenditure upon India can no longer be urged. Consequently, whatever the amount of the newly discovered expenditure may be, it will be paid out of the Imperial Treasury, and not out of that of India. In that case, the Indian financial arrangement for the current year need not be altered; but Mr. Gladstone will, in all probability, find himself compelled to revise the English Budget arrangements so as to accommodate them to our altered circumstances.

The *Spectator* fears that we have not heard the worst of the financial muddle yet. The budget sent home was either "crooked," which in spite of all appearances, we must hold incredible or the blundering was the result of that crass ignorance for which naval and military officers are penally liable. In either case, Parliament and the executive should give their agents a severe warning. The third measure is to despatch a competent financial member from this country, as was done in 1859.

In the meantime we believe Sir John Strachey will pocket his half a lakh bonus!

TUESDAY, 1ST JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following account of the Cassias from a friend, who is travelling in Cachar:

I resume my narrative of our hill-trip of day before yesterday. Apropos the Cassias they are not all converts to Homœopathy, but in the way of food they are all the same, for they eat everything, all of them partake of the same dishes. They eat fish, and meat almost raw, only partially cooked, often slightly burnt. They take more of fish and meat than rice or vegetables, the latter is seldom used except in the shape of fries, but it is a strange thing no Cassia ever takes ghee. I could not ascertain the reason for their refraining from using it. The Cassias are a peculiar set of people, while they are, as described above like beasts in their eating; in their moral character they are far better, more reliable than your civilized friends, who vaunt so much of their superior intellect and advanced position in life; they are said to be very honest in their dealings, faithful in the discharge of their duties when they take service and very grateful to their benefactors. The least service done to them will induce them to enslave themselves to their benefactors. They do not tell lies and are simple in their business dealings often guided by the head of the party or any other person whom they look up to as their superior and guide. They would do any thing, sacrifice any and every interest if the Gudama bids them do; their females are very hardworking, they earn their livelihood by the sweat of the brow and this adage is well applicable to the manner in which they work; they carry their carrying bags, basket or chair on their back but the tying band is fastened in such a manner as to pass over their forehead like a band put over their eyebrows, though I have not seen it with my own eyes, the pressure and friction over the part must bring on a large perspiration when they are engaged in locomotion while working on the plains or climbing hills. They have some beautiful women among them but I have not yet seen any. They believe in oneGod but are not particular in the observance of any ceremonyexcept keeping aMoorgee and eggs which they worship. The performance of cremation is likewise done with a certain ceremony consisting of a branch of a tree, hen, eggs and flowers. They drink wine while performing the last services; both their males and females are very bold, fear not to travel in the dark at night in the jungles or in the mountains. They face tigers with a *dao* in hand and address the beast saying "I will cut you" and thus drive them away, they would never tell a lie or commit theft, never are they detected in committing theft, Contrary to local law they do sometime manufacture wine but when found out they do not tell a lie, they admit the guilt and take the punishment rather than attempt to conceal their delinquency. They live like all primitive races of men not comtaminated by civilization. No more do I like nor am I prepared from what I have seen or heard of them to say, about these at present. We have a Cassia in the boat and a police constable whom we have had to bring with us to guard the treasure in hard cash we have with us. I wanted to know more, if I could from him, but I can not understand a word he says and have no *Dobhasi* with me to interpret language to me.

WONDERS WILL never cease. We have the telephone and microphone and we are promised an instrument which will enable us to see by wire and send images by "telephone." The *Globe* says, "it has transpired that Professor Graham Bell has deposited a sealed packet with the American Scientific body corresponding to our Royal Society, namely, the Tromklin Institute, describing an apparatus for transmitting light by electricity, and the scientific world is on tiptoe to hear what the method is."

THE LAST English papers to hand give an account of a meeting described as a National Demonstration of women to support the claims of female rate-payers to the Parliamentary franchise. The hall was thronged, the ladies being largely in the majority and among the attendants were a number of working women, who arrived in procession. Viscountess Harberton presided. The lady President as well as several ladies spoke and all earnestly advocated the right of women rate-payers to vote. Who will henceforth say—frailty thy name is woman!

LORD RIPON received a deputation from the Mayor, Aldermen and several members of the Corporation of Ripon on the eve of his departure for India. The deputation was introduced by the Right Hon'ble Mr. Goschen M. P., His lordship in his reply to the address of the Corporation said in conclusion: "He was aware the position he had been appointed to was one of great responsibility, and that his own shortcomings were so great that he feared he could not adequately discharge the duties of his office. He could only do so by hon'ble dependence on a higher Power for guidance, and in this spirit he trusted it would please God in His Mercy to enable him to do his duty." The deputation were subsequently entertained by the Marques and Marchioness.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

A CLERGYMAN named Zechariah Lyttel, Vicar of Woodville, Burton on Trent, was charged with the theft of an umbrella, The Magistrate, Sir Robert W. Cardon M. P., observed that facts were clear and the theft is proved, but from the circumstance of the culprit being subject to absence of mind he doubted whether the act was committed with intent. The defendent was discharged. How would a person in a similar position have been dealt with in this country.

THE FAMINE Commission's report, says the *Pioneer*, has been signed at last. But perhaps, says our contemporary, it will remain confidential like its unhappy contemporary the Army Commission Report.

HERE IS a warning for book-makers. Messrs. Macmillan & Co., applied for and obtained a rule against Babu Kallydass Mookhopadhya why an injunction should not be awarded against him restraining him, his servants and agents, until further orders of the High Court, from selling or otherwise disposing of any copy or copies of a book entitled "A short History of England down to the year 1877.' Mr. Justice Wilson, being of opinion that the work is a piracy from Miss Edith Thomson's book and the defendant in preparing his book has made an unwarrantable use of the former, has passed order that the injunction asked for will issue.

IT IS stated that Mr. Barnes, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Department, will officiate for Mr. Robert Lethbridge as Press Commissioner till his return to India in July next.

REFERRING TO the deficit in the Budget and Indian affairs generally the *Liverpool and South Port Mercury* gets furious over the present administration in India. It concludes with observing that "Lord Lytton did not deserve the Earldom he has received; and the Military Department must be completely remodelled. These *things done*, our rule in India ought to undergo a complete change, and a new spirit and a better system introduced without delay." This is another argument for a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

THE SAME paper in another issue gives expression to the following just and sensible opinion: "But the way to prosperity in India is a long and difficult one. The change from distress to prosperity is not to be obtained *per saltum*. The prime requisites in India now and for half a century, hence, are Peace and Patience. If peace is secured and patience exercised the future of that empire will be a great one."

WE HAVE received the Joista number of the *Bangadursan*. Its contents are varied enough. We observe a marked difference in style between the old and the new series.

THE MONKEY so the saying goes, remains tongue-tied for fear of being impressed in man's service, but that trick of poor Jack will no longer serve him, if others follow up the experiment of Mr. Schwendler's friend. It is stated as a fact that some monkeys were trained to pull punkahs and they did their work admirably. The females, however, are unmanageable.

ANOTHER *contretemps* has occurred in connection with the publication of a public document in the *Statesman* newspaper. The publication in the same paper of the Legal Remembrancer's letter to the Commissioner of Patna in the Monghyr? case led to the loss of his post to a poor Kerani. The publication of the Commander-in-Chief's minute on the Army Commissioner's report has brought some clerks of the Military Department to grief; one of whom, we hear, has been suspended. In this case there has been police interferance. Why is Government opposed to publicity? Did not Lord Lytton say that he preferred the broad day-light to mere twilight?

CALCUTTA SOCIETY has suffered a severe loss by the death of our worthy fellow-citizen Mr. Colesworthy Grant, late Professor of Drawing in the Presidency College, but better known as Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE.

THE TOLAL number of books and pamphlets received in the Bengal Library during the first quarter of 1880 were 572, of which 420 were uni-lingual 64 Bi-lingual, 4 trilingual, 1 quadri lingual, and 83 periodicals in one, two and three languages. The number of Bengali publications received in the Library was 300, and they comprise school-books, reprint of popular religious publications and tales, dramas and immoral sketches.

THE STUDENTS of the Lahore Medical College, the local *Gazette* understands, have subscribed Rs. 1,200 to defray the cost of a memorial to Dr. Neil. The memorial will be in the form of two medals (gold or silver not known) to be given annually to the scholars who stand first in the subjects which Dr. Neil taught.

AS MANY AS 9170 persons visited the Indian Museum during April last, of whom 7298 were native males and 275 European males and 1463 native females, and 134 European females.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW quotes a writer in the English press which among other faults charges Lord Ripon with want of firmness of character, which that writer thinks is the first essential in dealing with Asiatics. Our contemporary remarks: "This rather random writer misses his shot, it is firmness in dealing with Anglo-Indians that will be most required in the new Viceroy; for as he will find they are a masterly generation." Exactly so. We want that species of firmness in a Governor which will not yield to the voice that shrieks the most.

UNDER orders of Government Inspectors of steam boilers and prime movers will be allowed to charge travelling expenses at the rate of 6 annas per mile when travelling by land and 2 annas per mile when travelling by rail. The distance to be charged for will be from Government House to the place where the boiler is situated and *vice-versa*.

THE REPORT of the Ranaghat Agricultural Exhibition contains a para which is worthy of notice. A charge has been repeatedly brought in the columns of our daily contemporaries against the Exhibition Committee for having extorted subscriptions through the instrumentality of Police officers. It appears that no Police officers or members of Panchayets were employed for the purpose, except those who were members of the Sub-committees, and the total amount realised by them was insignificant. Out of a total of Rs 5189-10-9, only Rs. 1323-9-9 came through officers of those classes, and the amount represented the contributions of the people of 438 villages. The average per village, taking the total of villages in the Sub-division at 502 was Rs. 2-10, or about a fraction of a pice per head. Knowing how the people of the Nuddea District are ardently fond of Barawaris, and bearing in mind the fact that a variety of entertainments and tamashas, such as constitute the life and soul of Barawaris, formed a part of the Exhibition we feel pretty sure that no pressure was practised to raise the funds for the Exhibition.

THE MONSOON this year has set in exactly a fortnight earlier. Rains have commenced almost all over India with breaks here and there. In Bengal they are universal with the exception of some districts in the Bhaugulpore and Patna Divisions. It is feared that the early monsoon will seriously interfere with the rearing of seedlings and transplanting them when the fields are under water.

WE LEARN from the English papers to hand by the last mail that the following notices of motion regarding Indian matters have been given in the House of Commons:

Sir H. Havelock-Allan gave notice that he would, on the earliest convenient day call attention to the present unsatisfactory and anomalous working of the system of short service in the army, established in the year 1871, for the formation of Reserves, and to move a resolution thereon.

Mr. Laing gave notice that he would ask the Secretary of State for India whether in view of the grave errors discovered in the financial statement of the Government of India he proposed to make any statements as to the actual financial position of India, and as to the aid to be given by England towards the cost of the Afghan war; and, if so, whether he could give any information as to when it was probable such a statement would be made.

Mr. A. J. Balfour; I wish to give notice that on the first convenient opportunity I shall ask the noble Lord the Secretary of State for India if he can inform the House of the name of the official at the India Office, who before the late Government had resigned, communicated to the Postmaster General information contained in telegrams from India to Lord Cranbrook, and if not whether he will make inquiry into the matter.

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE.

THE ADDRESS of thanks to the electors of Hackney promoted by the British Indian Association will be despatched to England by the P. O. S. N. Coy's Steamer which leaves Calcutta on Tuesday morning. It has been signed by 10,580 gentlemen, who represent Indians of all races and provinces throughout the Indian peninsula.

PRUDISH PEOPLE in India are unsparing in the use of hard names against our College graduates and school-boys whenever they are found guilty of any mischievous prank. We take from the *Home and Colonial Mail* the following account of an outrageous conduct on the part of some Oxford undergraduates:

The undergraduate members, about 80 in number, of University College, the oldest foundation in Oxford, were summarily "sent down" on Wednesday evening in consequence of an outrage committed by some of their body on Mr. Chavassee of that society, the Senior Proctor of the University College. It appears that after the "bump supper" a few of the under graduates thought fit to "screw in" the Senior Proctor and other senior members of the college, and tar their doors. The college naturally resented the affront, especially as Mr. Chavassee represents the whole University in his official capacity as Senior Proctor, and called upon the undergraduate members of the society to give up the names of the offenders. The undergraduates, however, refused to do so, and the result was that the whole of them have been "rusticated" except those in the schools, some of whom are allowed to come up for their examinations, and others—namely, those in for honours—to reside until the schools are over. The occurrence has caused great excitement in both the University and the city.

So young men are young men all the world over.

OUR READERS will remember we had occasion sometime ago to comment on the depreciated quality of the Manchester goods, which has shaken the confidence of the merchants and traders of this country. The universal complaint now-a-days in India is that they contain more starch than yarn and the manufactures are rendered valueless by unscrupulous sizing. This adulteration has benefited the country manufactures, for which the demand is increasing, and if Manchester dealers do not mend their ways their goods will be turned out of the Indian market, especially as regards coarse fabrics. We give below a strong confirmation of our statement. Mr. W. B. Andrew, Chairman of the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, has supplied to the *Times* the following information:

At a meeting I recently had with the leading merchants of Amritsur, which is the commercial capital of the Punjab and the chief depot for supplying piece-goods to Afghanistan and Central Asia they assured me that the demand for English pice-goods was falling off month by month, and local demand for the Punjab itself as well as beyond our frontier was principally for Indian manufactured cotton cloths.

It would appear that the depreciation has already had its effect on the market. From September 1877 to August 1878 Europe piece-goods imported into the Punjab and conveyed by the East Indian and Scinde and Kurrachee Railways aggregated 136,431 mds. The quantity from September 1878 to December 1879 was only 88,435 mds, whereas the native manufactured goods carried by the same Railway in the first named period was only 6,105 mds. and from September 1878 to December, 1879 they rose to 66,274 mds.

MR. A. M. MONTEATH the Director General of the Post Offices in India, it is stated, retires from the service in August next and that Mr. F. R. Hogg, who will return from furlough about that time, succeeds him. Mr. Monteath at one time give much promise of future excellence, but his sanctimoniousness we fear has impaired his efficiency in office. Mr. Frederic Hogg will be a decided improvement upon him.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY is abandoned by the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Times*. The latter thus writes about the Budget Blunder:

"It is generally felt, however, that the defence has broken down most lamentably; that the gross miscalculation as to the war expences has for ever ruined Sir John Strachey's reputation as a financier; and the belief, which has for the last three years been held by the Indian press and the public European and native that he is the worst financier ever inflicted on this country stands fully confirmed. Should the ministry decide upon his immediate recall, the decision will be received with approval from one end of India to the other.

For once the *Times* Correspondent has given expression to the real feeling of the Indian community.

SATURDAY, 5TH JUNE.

THERE WERE 141 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 29th May, of which 2 were from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 44 from fevers, 12 from bowel-complaints, 4 from accidents and suicide, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 8 from titanus and the rest from other causes. Twenty-six children died between 15 days old and under and one year, and 19 persons died of 60 years' age and upwards.

THE BRAHMO PUBLIC OPINION hears that the Home Rulers of Ireland may return Mr. Lalmohun Ghose to Parliament. About three years ago a similar offer was made to the editor of this journal.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

Ages of Ministers,—Mr. Gladstone, Premier, 71; Lord Selborne, Lord Chancellor 68, Earl Spencer Lord President of the Council, 65, Duke of Argyll, Privy Seal 57; Sir W. Harcourt, Home Secretary. 55; Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, 65; Earl of Kimberley Colonial Secretary, 54, Right Hon. H. C. Childers, War Secretary 53; Marquis of Hartington. Indian Secretary 47; Lord Northbrook First Lord of the Admiralty, 54; Mr. Bright Chancellor of the Ducky of Lancaster, 69; Mr. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland 62; Mr. Dodson President of the Local Government Board 55; Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade 44; Sir. H. James Attorney-General, 52; Mr. Fawcett, Postmaster-General 47; Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council, 53; Sir C. Dilke Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. 37; Mr Grant Duff. Under Secretary for the Colonies. 51; Mr Adam First Commissioner of Works 57; Mr. Shaw Lefevre Secretary to the Admiralty 48; Lord F. Cavendish Secretary to the Treasury, 44; Marquis of Ripon, Governor General of India 53; Earl of Kenmare Lord Chamberlain 55, Earl Sydney, Lord High Steward, 75; Marquis of Lansdowne, Under-Secretary for India 35; Earl of Morley, Under-Secretary for War 37; Mr. Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary to the War Office 44; Mr. T. Brassey Lord of the Admiralty, 40.

IT IS STATED that Sir Steuart Bayley will act for Mr. Rivers Thompson as Member of the Governor General's Council. Mr. Thompson will accompany Lord Lytton.

WE ARE glad to learn that Dr. Field will fill the seat of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson as Judge of the High Court. Possessed of profound juridical lore, high constitutional principles, and thorough independence of character, he will bring real strength to the Bench of the High Court. We only hope he will be less technical than he used to be in the Mufussil.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to learn that the great House of Nawab Abdul Gunny is divided. We would beseech the venerable patriarch to remember the proverb that a divided house cannot stand.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL Society has recorded the following graceful Resolution in honor of Mr. Justice Jackson, its retiring President:

"The Council cannot accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, C.I.E., of the office of President, without placing on record their warm appreciation of the interest he has taken and the valuable services he has rendered to the Society in dealing with the various subjects that have been under consideration, since he was unanimously elected in January 1879. The Council regret exceedingly that ill-health obliges Mr. Jackson to vacate office and beg to propose, in recognition of those services his nomination as an Honorary Member of the Society.

Mr. Justice Jackson made a feeling acknowledgment of the Resolution.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following, telegrams of the week:

London, May 29th—In the House of Lords last night a conversation took place relating to the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Viceroyalty, in the course of which Lord Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Lord Ripon was incapable of using his influence against the Protestant religion. The Prince of Wales has been appointed Colonel of the 1st life Guards, of 2nd Life Guards and of the Royal Horse Guards. The Duke of Connaught is promoted to the rank of Major-General, and is appointed Commandant of the Rifle Brigade *vice* the Prince of Wales An International Conference of repretentatives of the Great Powers will be held at Berlin on the 15th June to consider the question of the Greek Frontier Mr Goschen arrived at Stambon. A complete understanding has been come to between England and Italy on Eastern affairs.

31st.—The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Kabul in which he says that, in an interview he had had with several Sirdars who are friendly to the British, they said that they doubted if Adbul Rahman would come in to Kabul at our invitation In this contingency they recommended the annexation of the country, or, if that would not be entertained, they urged the selection of one of the claimants and to proclaim him Amir either to be supported by a settled British force or the country to be evacuated immediately after the appointment.

London June 1st.—In the House of Commons last night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that the advances made from the Irish Church Fund for various public purposes had increased to £1,500,000.

1st.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that Government did not intend to resume communications with Persia regarding the disposal of Herat. The Government desires notwithstanding to place that city under peaceful and stable rule.

2nd—In the House of Commons last night the Premier made a statement concerning our relations with Cyprus. He said we cannot treat the convention by which we hold and administer that Island as non-existent Cyprus he said had been transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office which is introducing practicable reforms and public improvements into the Island. The Persian Government refuses to interfere in the Tekke-Turkoman question but will accept the allegiance of Merv. Major General Manners Browne has been appointed Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

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4th.—In the House of Lords last night the Ministerial bill to permit the burial of dissenters in Churchyards and Cemeteries without the use of the Church of England service for the dead was read a second time. In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question said that no financial irregularities on the receipt side of the Indian budget had been discovered.

Berlin May, 31st.—A war vessel has been ordered to Hongkong to reinforce the German fleet.

St. Petersburgh, May 31st.—Admiral Shistakoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian squadron in the China Seas.

Constantinople, June 3rd.—Mr. Goschen presented his credentials at Constantinople to-day when he expressed his hope to the Sultan that he would execute such reforms as would assure prosperity to his subjects of all races and religions.

MR. MAGRATH of Monghyr notoriety has returned from furlough. The public are curious to know what punishment has been awarded to him for his vagaries of last year. The Government ought to publish the whole correspondence in justice to itself and to Mr. Magrath.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Indian Meteorological Memoirs, by H. F. Blandford. 2. Malaria and Injuries of the spleen. By E. G Russel, M. B. B. S. C., London, Thacker Spink & Co. 3. Introduction to the Annual Accounts of the Sea-borne trade and navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its chief and each of its subordinate ports for 1879-80. 4. Phrases and Idioms—Part V., by Krishna Chundra Raya. 5. Man-Melan—an opera in Bengali, by Raja Mohendra Lall Khan. 6. Sangeeta Lahory—or a collection of songs in Bengali, by Raja Mohendra Lall Khan. 7. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1878-79. By Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross. 8. Bunga-Durshan for Joista, 1287 B.E. 9. Oriental Miscellany, for June 1880. 10. Paricharika—a Bengali monthly Journal, for Joista, Vol. 3, No. 1. 11. A Winter tour through India, Burmah and the Straits—By H. E. Falk.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1880.

OUT AND IN.

TOMORROW the old Viceroy goes out and the new Viceroy comes in. It is just nine and forty months ago Lord Lytton came out to India and assumed charge of the highest office outside the United Kingdom in the gift of the British Crown. His Lordship entered upon his sacred duties with a protestation of his motives and aspirations in a form and manner unprecedented in the annals of the Indian Viceroyalty. No other Indian Viceroy and Governor-General had ever before taken charge of his exalted office with what in Parliamentary parlance would be called an address from the throne. In that address his Lordship declared, "he who assumes this high office, becomes thereby the inheritor of a great duty bequeathed to him by great men whose manner of discharging it has made their names a part of English History. Yet so unspairing are its obligations that in many instances, not their talents only, but their lives, have been exacted. Nevertheless, gentlemen, arduous as is undoubtedly the task before me, I have not shrunk. I do not, I cannot for one moment shrink from it. Because I know that, in the faithful fulfilment of that task according to the best of my abilities I may confidently reckon upon the loyal support of able and experienced colleagues. I know, too, that in all our efforts to confirm the stability and promote the welfare of this great Empire, we shall be sustained by the sympathy of our countrymen in every part of the world, the generous appreciation of the people of India, and the confidence of our beloved Sovereign." These were noble words, and filled the Indian public with much confidence. All India gave Lord Lytton a hearty welcome, and promised him every fair play. Our own words were as follows : "India fortunately knows no party; to her a Whig or a Tory, a Conservative or a Liberal is all the same; she wants justice and mercy, and she has always shewn the greatest devotion to that ruler, who has treated her justly and generously. The good of the people is the guiding principle of Her Majesty's Indian Government, and as Lord Lytton's first utterances shew he is resolved to remain faithful to it." And we do not hesitate to say that throughout his Lordship's administration we have endeavourred to give him every fair play as promised, and if we have failed to lend him on all occasions our loyal and cordial support, the fault has certainly not been ours. If at every important step His Lordship has torn himself asunder from the cherished and revered traditions of the past, has wronged sound sense, justice, and liberality of sentiment, has misdirected the helm and pushed the vessel of the State into the treacherous waters of war, financial disaster, and popular dissatisfaction and discontent, how could any one, professing to represent the mind and conscience of the people, behold and admire such a pilotage! It might be that his Lordship did not himself sin so much as he was sinned against, that there were jealousy, friction and confusion in his Council, that the elements were too strong for him to control, and that the wreck and ruin which seized his rule were mainly due to the evil heads that gave him counsel and the evil hands that carried it out. That might have been the case, but still he was the visible representative of Her Brittannic Majesty in India, he was the responsible head of the Government, and as he would be entitled to praise for any thing that was good he must receive censure for anything that was bad. Our only regret is that a nobleman, who is really a Nature's nobleman, should have allowed himself to be reduced to earth earthy in swaying the destiny of the Queen's noblest dominions amid her vast possessions.

We do not propose to pass under an elaborate review the administration of Lord Lytton. We have from time to time commented on the chief events of it as they have evolved themselves and rolled into the stream of history. After a careful and calm survey of the past we are constrained to say that we see nothing that would induce us to modify the judgment we have already pronounced upon his Lordship's administration, or even to qualify the tints which we had thought fit to use in painting it. On the contrary in some matters time has made more distinct the personal responsibility of Lord Lytton. Turn to whatever department we may, we are met with the same repulsive pictures of crooked policy, high-handed proceedings, retrograde and repressive measures, trampling down the generous aspirations of the people, and tearing into tatters the good name of the benevolent rule of our Queen-Mother. Take the Foreign Policy of the Government of India, with which his Lordship has been chiefly identified. First the occupation of Quetta, then the embassy to Ameer Shere Ali, and lastly the war with Affghansthan. In these proceedings it was said that Lord Lytton was simply carrying out the behests of Her Majesty's Government. Even if this were really the case, no right-minded statesman would have consented to play such an ignoble tool in the hands of the Secretary of State. Lord Northbrook spurned at such an idea, and did not hesitate to throw up his appointment for the sake of his conscience. But it is impossible to say how far Lord Lytton was himself the originator or the executioner of the new Foreign Policy. We have seen from Sir Erskine Perry's minute, which we published in these columns, and which by the bye has attracted less attention from the Indian Press than it deserved to be, that the idea of a scientific frontier originated with Lord Lytton, who in his turn borrowed it from his ambitious Military Secretary, Sir George Colley. It was this idea, which became the fulcrum as it were of the Affghan policy of Her Majesty's Government, and Lord Lytton was responsible for it. Having seized the idea, he tried his best to carry it out. And what has been the cost? Almost the whole term of his Lordship's administration has been swallowed up with this all-absorbing topic to the neglect of the general administration of the country. If this had been the sole cost of this fatuous and ill-fated idea, we would not have murmurred, but it has already drained the exchequer more than ten millions, irrespective of frontier railways, which form a part of the new War programme, and it may cost how many millions more no one can now calculate. It has cost us some of our finest soldiers, almost exhausted our transport resources, converted a friendly nation into an implacable foe, and inflicted upon an ill-prepared and innocent country all the pestilential evils of a deadly war. And all this we repeat for the sake of a foolish idea of a scientific frontier! Has this military demonstration beyond the frontier increased the strength of the British hold over India? Not a bit of it. It is true that the Native Princes twice offered troops and money in support of our Government, we mean firstly for the Malta expedition, and secondly for the Affghan expedition. In making these offers they were certainly actuated by the highest loyalty to the Paramount Power, but their feeling towards the personal representative of that Power could be better imagined than described when it was remembered that the proposal to cut down their armies and reduce them to the position of mere landed chiefs emanated from him. As for the people at large, could the bonds of their affection be strengthened by measures, which sought to gag their mouths, to deprive them of the means of defending their homes and fields from the depredations of the wild beasts of the forest, to crush their generous thoughts and aspirations, to load them with heavy and oppressive taxes, and then to misappropriate those taxes? The question of Foreign Policy apart, what has been the course of administration in other departments? One of the first difficulties, which it was Lord Lytton's misfortune to face almost in the first year of his administration, was the Famine in Madras and Bombay. He had sufficient warnings of the day of sorrow at hand, still he heeded them not; his spirit supped full of the rejoicings of the coming Delhi Assemblage, and stifled the voice of those, who pleaded the cause of the starving wretches in the jungles of the Deccan. But the stern reality could not be long kept out of sight; as soon as the curtain over the Delhi drama dropped the screams from the famine-stricken tracts of Bombay and Madras became louder and louder, but the Government having already committed itself to a policy of making light of the calamity, otherwise there could be no justification for the Delhi feast, could not well recede from it; and that policy found a worthy advocate and exponent in the new Finance Minister, Sir John Strachey, who promulgated the most parsimonious administration of relief. With a view to enforce this relentless policy with rigour the Government of India commissioned Sir Richard Temple as its Famine Delegate in Madras and Bombay, virtually supplanting the authority of the local administrations in this vitally important matter. How Sir Richard fulfilled his mission of mercy was best illustrated in his one-pound ration, which was pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be another name for starvation allowance. It is not necessary for us to go over the history of famine administration, but it is enough to say that while under Lord Northbrook's Government not a single life was lost in the Bengal and Behar Famine of 1873-74, under Lord Lytton's Government the death-roll comprises it is believed some six millions! Be it however said to the credit of Lord Lytton that the death-roll diminished from the day his Lordship himself headed the famine campaign in Madras and Mysore. Would that he had done so earlier! Turning to legislation we observe the same down-hill course. The two most prominent retrograde and repressive measures were the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, which we have discussed *ad nauseum*, and on which we need not therefore comment further. One such act we submit is enough to damn an administration for ever, but we have here two. But there were other legislative measures, which though not so high-handed, were not the less repugnant to generally approved principles of civilized jurisprudence, such as the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill, to which the Law Member was by the bye himself opposed. In the Public Works Department wastefulness continued as of old till the curb was put on it by the House of Commons' Committee. In the Financial Department we have seen in what a *fiasco* has the financial policy of the Government of India culminated. Before the last Budget had been two months old a grave error of four millions has been discovered! Could any thing be more disgraceful than this? And it is these wise men of the East, the authors of this huge blunder, charged with our destiny,

who represent the power and glory of the British Crown in Asia!

The relations of the Government with the people under Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty have been equally unfortunate. The Government and its officers have generally sought to carry things with a high hand. We all remember what a scandalous reception Lord Lytton gave to the Deputation of the British Indian Association on the subject of the Cotton duties. The remission of these duties on the eve of a financial deficit was a gross scandal, but the rebuke, which his Lordship gave to the first political body in India for venturing to urge their patriotic supplications before him in a perfectly respectful and loyal tone was a grosser scandal. The great problem of advancing educated natives to the higher offices of the state demanded solution at his Lordship's hands, but in what spirit did he seek to solve it? He wanted to shut the door of open competition against the educated native, and to satisfy the national ambition by giving a few lower appointments of the Covenanted Civil Service to some aristocratic noodles. Here was a fine opportunity for his Lordship to distinguish his reign, but he literally threw it away! In the same way his Lordship generally kept the educated natives at arm's length. It was only latterly his Lordship recognized their importance and held out to them a helping hand by attending a scientific *soiree* at Dr. Sircar's Science Association, and by inviting the leading members of that Association to a reunion at Government House. In Government House Parties there was hardly any cordiality between the Governor and the governed. The Garden Party became the fashion and people went there almost unnoticed. That was not the case in Lord Northbrook's time. His Lordship used to hold select parties to which he invited prominent men by turns. In personal demeanour Lord Lytton is perfectly gentlemanly; there is a *bon hommie* about him, which those with whom he is intimate can alone appreciate; to them he is frank, hearty and generous, but he is not understood by the outside public. He is considered cold and unsympathetic, while to his somewhat absent-mindedness may be traced not a few of his social blunders. But he is warm-hearted and charitable, and the undercurrents of his heart as we have already remarked are seen only by those who are nearer to him. We regret this apparently exclusive trait in his character more for his sake as Viceroy than as man. Lord Lytton possesses an enormous working power, and sometimes he would write away till the small hours of the morning, but unfortunately he was not quite methodical in his habits of work. Be that as might, we believe his Lordship has left on record some of the best finished, most elaborate, and statesmanlike minutes on the administration of India. If he had more faith in his own judgment and less in Sir John Strachey's, if he had been less imaginative and more practical, less ambitious and more moderate, less aggressive and more prudent, less theatrical and more real, less diplomatic and more direct, less Continental and truly more English, he would have undoubtedly made a successful ruler of the millions, whose destinies were committed to his charge. That he has failed is patent enough, but he has failed not only because of his own short-comings but also of the jarring elements amid which he was placed. His Council was literally a bear-garden; with some of his colleagues he was, we believe, hardly on speaking terms, and a house thus divided could not stand. As the head of the house the blame naturally falls upon Lord Lytton. His Lordship will however, kindly be remembered by the Hindu community for restoring the Durga puja holidays, by the Mahomedan community for the interest he took in Mahomedan education, by the Eurasians for the impetus he gave to the cause of their welfare, and by the general community for the graceful manner in which he performed the ceremonial or ornamental part of his kingly office.

So much for the outgoing Viceroy. We have not much to say about the incoming Viceroy. In announcing his appointment we have taken a hurried glance at his career, and we will not therefore repeat what we have already said. It is enough to remark that the Marquis of Ripon is the first English statesman, who, having before held a seat in the Cabinet, has condescended to come out to India as its Viceroy. Almost all our previous Governors-General were third-rate men, who made their reputations here, and those of them who survived long their Indian career afterwards rose to eminence in England. But not one of them held such a high rank before coming out to India as the Marquis of Ripon did. As the London *Spectator* says, "some thirty of the ablest men in England have, during thirty years, selected Lord Ripon for office, have approved his promotion, and have lamented his retirement from active politics." This is no ordinary compliment. The London writer continues: "It is simply impossible that the appointment could have been made for any reason except a conviction that it was the right one to make, or accepted by a Peer whose rent-roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at £32,000 a year, on any but patriotic grounds. The appointment has been made because the Ministry wanted Lord Ripon in Calcutta, and we think we can perceive why they wanted him. No man succeeds in India like the man who is at once judicious, firm, and detached. The whole history of his life shows Lord Ripon firm to obstinacy, his judiciousness is unanimously acknowledged by his colleagues, and the very note of a Catholic convert is detachment. He has had to consider everything, in politics and society, as well as religion, twice over, and once from a perfectly new and unexpected stand-point." The only objection that has been taken to his appointment is his change of faith. But happily there is no religious rancour in India. In the first place, the State is quite neutral in matters of religion, and so it matters little for the Hindus and Mahomedans, who form the bulk of the population, whether their Ruler is a Catholic or a Protestant Christian. If any thing a Catholic appears to them to be more tender-hearted, more sympathetic, and more actively benevolent than a Protestant, and the Catholic Governor-General may therefore command greater sympathy and respect. But this is quite beside the question. The religion of the Viceroy is no important factor in the government of the country, though his religiousness is. As regards "he Anglo-Indians the *Spectator* justly remarks: "Anglo-Indians are too constantly in presence of clashing creeds, and too well aware how little any creed is a guarantee for efficiency, to be permanently influenced by the creed of any ruler, and with the first considerable measure the fact that Lord Ripon is a Catholic as well as a Viceroy will be forgotten. For the rest, they will very soon discover that in Lord Ripon they have a temperate and sagacious Governor-General, who will not fall into the hands of any group, will not condescend to theatrical nonsense, and will not be shaken out of his convictions by that 'cloud coming up from the North' which seems to deprive so many Anglo-Indians not only of their judgment, which might be questioned, but of their courage, which is unquestionable."

Lord Ripon thus comes to this country with high antecedents. His first utterances at Bombay show that he is actuated by high motives. His Lordship assumes charge of the Government of India at a most critical time. The dogs of war are still barking on the frontier, the gulf of financial deficit has swallowed up the exchequer, dissatisfaction and discontent are stalking over the land, and distrust has usurped the place of confidence in the public mind. The times are thus out of joint, and it has fallen to his lot to set them to rights. We have much faith in his calm courage and ripe statesmanship, and we can assure him on behalf of the community we endeavour to represent, however imperfectly, that they will give his Lordship every fair play. In fact we may say that there is not a section of the community, which will not give him its moral support. If his Lordship remains true to India's Royal Charter, we mean the Royal Proclamation of 1858, we make bold to say that with heart within and God o'erhead he will not go wrong.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANSTAN.

THE whole civilized world, it is needless to say, is anxiously waiting to see how the Liberals close the war in Afghanistan. Lord Hartington, in the course of his address to the electors of North-East Lancashire delivered at the beginning of April, indicated the policy which his party, if returned to power, would pursue with regard to Afghanstan. His Lordship said:—"I am accused of desiring to recall our troops from Afghanstan to leave every thing there in confusion. All I say is that the desire of a Liberal Government would be that which was the desire of the Conservative Government itself, if it had had the courage to avow it * * * I entirely admit that it would not be worthy of English honor or of the English name if we were to leave Afghanist in its present condition. Having created the present state of things in Afghanistan, having reduced that country to perfect anarchy, having deprived it of its Government, having deprived it of all the elements which existed for the purpose of keeping order we could not retire and leave this anarchy and confusion; and it will be necessary for any Government, whatever it may be, which succeeds the present one, to restore order in the country before it retires behind its scientific frontier." These utterances have acquired a new significance from the subsequent appointment of the Marquis of Hartington to the office of Secretary of State for India. The noble Marquis has, in his place in the House of Commons, since declared that Lord Ripon has been instructed to close the Afghan war at the earliest possible date. But at the same time the Secretary of State has said that the evacuation of the country by the British forces will commence when a strong ruler is found, when arrangements are made for the protection of friendly natives, and when the season is suitable for the removal of the troops. Mr. Gladstone has also given the House of Commons to understand that the sanguine expectations of a speedy settlement in Afghanstan entertained by the Conservative Government was unjustifiable.

Though the policy the Liberals would pursue in regard to Afghanstan has not yet been fully matured and revealed, the declarations of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington clearly indicate the line of action which is proposed to be followed. The Afghan policy of the Liberals, in a word, is that not till a strong ruler is found and not till the season is suitable for the removal of the British troops will the evacuation of the country commence. There can be no doubt as to the excellence from a theoretical point of view of the plan of action which the Liberals propose to adopt towards Afghanstan. It would not certainly be worthy of English honour or of the English name to leave Afghanstan in its present state. Having destroyed the Government of the country and reduced it to perfect anarchy and confusion it is the duty of our rulers to restore order in it before they leave it. So far there can be no room for any difference of opinion. But the question arises—can this noble policy be carried out in practice within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable cost? In discussing the merits of any scheme we must not merely see how it looks on paper, but must also consider carefully whether it is feasible. We are perfectly satisfied that the expectations entertained by the Liberals of restoring order in Afghanstan cannot be realized within a reasonable space of time and at a reasonable cost. We are aware that there is a material difference between the policy declared by Lord Hartington and that announced, on behalf of the outgoing Government, by Mr. Lepel Griffin at the public Durbar lately held at Sherpur. Lord Hartington says that when a *strong* ruler is found the evacuation of the country by the British forces will commence. Mr. Lepel Griffin informed the assembled Sirdars at Sherpur that not till a *strong and friendly* Amir is elected, will the British troops leave Afghanstan. He distinctly said that the new ruler must be strong enough to hold his own against all domestic enemies and must at the same time be "friendly" to the British Government. Now the word "friendly" possessed a significance not generally understood. According to Lord Lytton, a peculiar meaning attaches to this term "friendly." He would not call any Amir of Cabul "friendly" to the British Government, unless the latter surrendered his independence and accepted the position of a protected Indian prince. When the outgoing

Viceroy said that the sole aim of his frontier policy was to make the ruler of Afghanstan "friendly" to the British Government, he meant to say that the Amir was to be reduced to the condition of a vassal of the Empress of India. The proposals which Sir Lewis Pelly laid before the late Amir Shere Ali's Minister at the Peshawar Conference of 1876, were, to Lord Lytton's thinking conceived in a spirit of "friendship" to the Afghan Government; and the Chamberlain Mission which was to ask Shere Ali to sign the treaty which Sir Lewis carried in his pocket to Peshwar, was also characterised as "friendly." No ruler of Afghanistan would in the opinion of the outgoing Viceroy, be considered "friendly" to the British Government, unless he accepted the terms embodied in the Treaty of Gundamak, and no ruler would be considered by him strong enough to hold his own unless he could fulfil those terms. Every sensible person acquainted with the circumstances of Afghanistan and the character of its people is convinced that the fulfilment of the programme disclosed by Mr. Lepel Griffin concerning the appointment of a *strong and friendly* Ameer was utterly impossible. The Liberals have so far modified this programme that they only want a *strong* ruler, in other words, a ruler who will be able to hold his own and maintain peace and order in the country. The modification is an important one and should not be lost sight of.

But though the policy the Liberals propose to pursue with regard to Afghanstan is much simpler than that which was announced at the Sherpur Durbur by Mr. Lepel Griffin, we are constrained to say that they will not be able to abide by their programme. What hope is there we ask, of the British Government finding a strong ruler for Afghanstan within a reasonable period of time? All eyes are now of course turned upon Abdul Rahaman. The British authorities, the reader knows, have sent a mission to him in the apparent hope that he will accept the Amirship and thus give them an opportunity of leaving Afghanistan without loss of prestige. But there are two important considerations which should be steadily kept in view by those who indulge in this hope. In the first place admitting for the sake of argument that Abdul Rahaman will see the folly of offering armed resistance to the British and that he will make a strong ruler, the question is, would he accept the Government of the country at the hands of the British authorities? This view of the subject has not probably occurred to those sanguine people who are hoping for a speedy settlement of the Afghan difficulty. The feelings of the Afghans towards the English are well known. A sensible man like Abdul Rahaman must know that if he were to accept the Amirship at the hands of the *cafir* invaders of his country, he would lose the confidence and support of the people; and that it would be difficult for him to maintain his position or even to preserve his life after the British troops should have been withdrawn. In short, Abdul Rahaman or any other Afghan Sirdar would seriously imperil his chances of ruling his country if he were thought by his countrymen to have received his crown at the hands of the English. The Liberals cannot too carefully bear this in mind. Again, it is within the bounds of possibility that Abdul Rahaman after having accepted the Ameership at the hands of the British authorities may break down. What is to be done in such circumstances? Will the British Army remain at Cabul until some other Ameer was found who would be able to hold his own? If this were to be done, the Afghan War would never come to a close. The impossibility of the English being successful in their efforts to establish peace and order in Afghanistan within a reasonable period of time and at a reasonable cost, should be at once and clearly recognised by the Liberals. The mischief which the aggressive and iniquitous policy of their predecessors has caused is irreparable. The present political situation in Afghanstan is one of "knotted complication"; and there is not the slightest hope of the invaders of that country being able eventually to come away on good terms with its people. The Afghans themselves would, we believe, be thankful to the British, if the latter retired leaving Afghanistan in a state of anarchly andconfusion. If the British forces were withdrawn they would find no difficulty in setting up a durable Government in the place of the one so wantonly destroyed. Should the Liberals allow the British army to stay on at Cabul until a strong ruler is found, they will, in spite of all their protestations, prolong the war unnecessarily and further embarrass the finances of India. They may rest assured that if they were to abide by the programme which Lord Hartington has recently disclosed the British forces would have to stay on at Cabul till doomsday and the evacuation of the country, will never commence—a state of things which will simply ruin India.

THE POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR 1880-81 A RETROSPECT, AN OUTLOOK, AND A WARNING.

SUCH is the title of an extremely interesting pamphlet of some fifty pages written by Doctor Freeman, and dedicated to the constituencies of Great Britain and Ireland in 1880-81. The pamphlet was written before the recent elections; and the aim of the writer was to induce the electors to support such candidates at the General Election as would give their votes in favour of a liberal, a peaceful, and an honorable policy in the Government of the United Kingdom. A large part of the pamphlet is historical, clearly setting forth, in a short compass, the gradual development of the civil and religious rights and liberties of the people of England. It is pointed out in the introductory remarks that the people of the United Kingdom are "free-born," their birth-right being freedom of person, freedom of speech and freedom of the press. This is fully explained later on. We read:—"*Freedom of speech* is the nations' birth-right; if this freedom be wickedly abused against individuals, or against the State, laws exist sufficiently powerful to meet such cases. A *Free Press* is national property or at least so we believed till recently. Till of late, war correspondents were the necessary accompaniment of every military operation. On this point we were examples to the world, and the immense benefits they conferred by their truthfulness is matter of history. To Lord Beaconsfield we are indebted for the reversal of this policy. He has curtailed the liberty of the press; permits no news to be given without sanction of the military authorities, who delay it at pleasure or drop it by the way, until nobody believes the telegrams or accepts them as probably true. The Indian press regulations are an Imperial menace to the liberty of the press." It is also pointed out that the gagging of the Indian Press was an act of Lord Beaconsfield's Government.

We need not notice the purely historical part of the pamphlet at any length. Every school-boy knows that the *Magna Charta* and the *Bill of Rights* laid the foundation of the rights and liberties of the British nation; and that the Government of the United Kingdom is a limited monarchy divided into three parts known as the Three Estates of the Realm: Queen, Lords, Commons. Every reader of the history of England also knows that many attempts have been made to curtail the freedom of the people; and that even when success attended such attempts, it was short-lived. From the period of the flight of James II. succeeding monarchs have governed more or less in accordance with the spirit of the constitution; but under the Beaconsfield *regime* a strong tendency developed itself towards the monarch reigning as the representative of an Imperial dynasty, and not as the constitutional monarch of a free people. The terms Whig, Tory, and Radical are clearly and fully explained in the pamphlet before us. A Tory to-day "is one who believes in the divine hereditary right of kings, in passive obedience, royal prerogative, lineal succession, &c. James I. said 'as it was blasphemy to question what the Almighty could do of his power, so it was sedition to inquire what a king could do by virtue of his prerogative, but the royal prerogative is now virtually subject to Parliament unless an audacious minister chooses to override the Parliament and to stretch the royal prerogative at his pleasure in spite of the will of the commons. The policy of the Tory is to keep *all* power, of *any kind*, as much as possible, *out of the hands of the people*, and to maintain church and state under any circumstance, without regard to efficiency or economy of administration in either the one or the other." Again, "a Whig" says Dr. Freeman" is the opposite of Tory. Equally loyal to crown and constitution, his efforts are given to increase the power of the people, for whom governments exist; to enact laws having for their object the general good, and he labours to give to every subject active interest in the security of the state, and to keep the costs of Government free from wasteful extravagance." The term "Radical" is thus defined: "A Radical mostly lives in advance of his age; for him the world does not move quickly enough. He looks ahead and sees in the future governmental and national reforms he would prefer having to-day but cannot; he therefore works in favour of that policy which will the more readily bring about what he believes to be for the good of his country; and it so happens that radicals have often proved the pioneers of progress. What a few such men in one age have deemed the greatest good, and for which they strove amid obloquy and scorn, the men of a succeeding generation have given ungrudgingly and with the most beneficial results." The way in which Tories and Whigs have carried their principles into practice is illustrated by instances taken from history. "Charles I. in his long career of oppression and tyrannical proceedings against the rights and liberties of the people, was supported throughout by the Tories of that day. The Restoration of Charles II., and the acceptance of the Duke of York as King James II., were works of the Tories. As later illustrations of the tendency of Toryism, we are reminded that "every measure for enlarging the privileges of the people has been strenuously opposed by the Tories—the abolition of the slave Trade; Removal of the Test and Corporation Acts; Roman Catholic emancipation Municipal and Parliamentary Reform; Repeal of the Corn Laws; Free Trade and the abolition of the Protective Duties—in fact every measure tending to promote the welfare of the people has met with determined opposition from the Tories." On the other hand, the Whigs or Liberals have always been the guardians of the rights and liberties of the people. They obtained *Magna Charta*; they set their face against the encroachments of Charles I., won the "Petition of Right," resisted the corruptions of the Court of Charles II., secured the Habeas Corpus Act and expelled James II. The following instances are cited to shew the later developments of Whig principles:—"Having seen the great measures they resolutely placed upon the Statute-book on behalf of the people, recent events show how thoroughly they are the best promoters of all that is for the good of the community. Amongst other measures they abolished the Taxes on Knowledge; removed the Disabilities of the Jews; and when in 1868, they endeavoured to pass a moderate Reform Bill, Mr. Disraeli denounced it with great vehemence, as he said, 'for its extreme democratic tendency,' and succeeded in overthrowing it; this led to his being called to office as Tory Premier. He then introduced a bill far more democratic than that he overthrew—greatly alarming his Tory followers—but so crude and unstatesmanlike were its details that not a single particle of his bill as introduced was passed but the word "whereas;" the House evolved from itself the Reform Bill (so-called) of the Tory Government, Mr. Disraeli succeeding in educating his followers to swallow the bolus they so much detested, but swallowed it in order to retain office. Further, they disestablished the Irish Church, the standing grievance of Ireland; passed the Irish Tenant Right Bill; brought into existence the Educational system now in operation, with future advantage to the poor; abolished Purchase in the Army, so that now capacity has the chance of success it neverbefore possessed; passed the Ballot Act, and many other great and important laws aiming at social and domestic happiness."

The most striking fact recorded and illustrated in the pamphlet under notice is that, though the policy of the Liberals has ever been on the side of beneficient progress, their administration has never resulted in increased taxatoni

and enlarged expenditure. But whenever a Tory ministry is in office taxation increases. The deficit of 3 millions' sterling in 1869 was caused by a grant of £3,600,000 having been made to cover the costs of the Abyssinian war, which, Mr. Disraeli declared would cost 5 millions, but the expenses of which eventually amounted to nearly 9 millions. The Tory expenditure for the five years from 1875 to 1879 both years inclusive exceeded the five years of Mr. Gladstone's administration by the sum of £46,643,424 or an average of nearly ten millions a year. Well might doctor Freeman ask the electors of the United Kingdom how they would like paying an increased expenditure of ten millions a year for Tory rule in preference to Liberal rule. There can be no manner of doubt that finance has always been the strong point of the Liberals. At the time of Mr. Gladstone's leaving office in 1874 the costs of Government for all charges were covered by 71 millions sterling a year; but under the Beaconsfield *regime* the cost rose to 85 millions a year. Has this increased expenditure brought with it any compensating advantages? Doctor Freeman has no hesitation in answering this question in the negative. Lord Beaconsfield in spite of his enormous expenditure on the army and the navy could not preserve the integrity of the Turkish Empire. So far from being able to achieve this result, he could not even secure the gratitude of the Turk or obtain a hold on him. In return for all that he did for the Turk, the latter looked upon him as "a pretended friend," he naturally preferred "the open foe." What a significant commentary is this on Lord Beaconsfield's Eastern policy; Doctor Freeman gives an interesting account of the representative men of the Liberal party—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Lord Granville and Lord Hartington. The results of the Affghan policy of the Tory Government are thus graphically described in the pamphlet before us: "It has broken up the strongest Government that that country had had for many years, and confusion, anarchy, the ravages of war, and desperation prevail in its stead. Here again, is a people fighting in defence of their native land against invaders. Treated as rebels, though they owe us no allegiance, they are strung up to the gallows by scores; rapine, destruction, cruelty having no place in the councils of the authorities; burning and sacking of villages, turning children, women, the aged out of their homes into the fierce cold of an Affghan winter, and then burning and destroying their houses and their winter stores of food before their eyes—this is the course pursued by "a truly Christian Government," that Government scrupulously and studiously preventing the truth from coming home to the English reader by gagging the press and by transmitting only such information as it pleases, and which, like most of its acts and statements, often proving unworthy of credit." It will be utterly impossible for the Liberals to repair the mischief caused by the aggressive Affghan policy of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton.

STATE RIGHT IN MINERALS.

THE important question of the general rights of the State to minerals in this country came up lately before the Government of India for consideration. Three points connected with this question had to be considered—viz., (1) whether the royal prerogative as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines, prevails in British India; and whether the grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder, when deed of grant is silent as to such mines; (2) whether, apart from such prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver or other minerals on any other ground; (3) whether, if both these questions are answered in the negative, the mineral resources of the land can be taken into account in assessing land-revenue. The reader need not be told that these legal questions have been brought to the front by the discovery of gold in the Madras Presidency. When the recent discoveries were made, it became of great practical importance to determine to whom the newly-found gold belonged. The Government of India had of course to take legal advice on the points mentioned above; and the conclusion at which they have arrived with the approval of the Secretary of State are set forth in certain papers published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd May.

The first question as to whether the royal prerogative, as it obtains in England in respect to gold and silver mines prevails in British India, is easily answered. Mr. Paul, the Advocate-General, Mr. Bell, the standing Counsel, and Mr. Evans all agree in holding that the prerogative of the crown regarding gold and silver mines does not exist in India outside the Presidency towns. This view is accepted by the Governmet of India and the Secretary of State. The Government of India remarked :—

> While there is no doubt that all the prerogatives essential to the maintenance of the executive power, such as the right of making war, peace, and treaties, are in force throughout British India, yet, as the right to mines of gold and silver is merely a fiscal prerogative, and is not essential to the maintenance of the executive power, it stands precisely on the same footing as the prerogative rights to whales and sturgeon, wrecks, treasure trove, waifs and strays—cases in which no one would maintain that the Crown has any right in India apart from express legislation. Such prerogatives in fact belong to that part of the English Common Law which has arisen from, and is adapted to, merely local requirements and is not therefore in force in this country. Moreover, since the Indian Legislature, in the Punjab Land-Revenue Act (XXXIII of 1871,) section 29, thought it necessary to declare that in the Punjab mines of metal shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and since, by the Ajmere Land-Revenue Regulation(II of 1877), section 3; the Government is, with certain exceptionss presumed to be the sole owner of all mines until the contrary is proved, it would be inconsistent to contend that the prerogative right to gold and silver mines exist in India as, if it did, there would have been no need for these express statutory provisions, or at least these particular metals would have been excluded in farming them. On these grounds, we consider that the opinion of the law officers may be finally accepted, and that whatever be the rights of the Government of India in the matter, no claim on the part of the State can be preferred on the ground of the prevalence in India of this royal prerogative outside the limits of the Presidency town.

There cannot possibly be any difference of opinion on this point. But the second clause of the first question as stated above, namely, whether grantees of waste land are entitled to mines of gold or silver found thereunder, when the deed of grant is silent as to such mines, cannot be so easily answered as the first clause. Messrs. Paul, Bell and Evans agree in answering this question in the affirmative. This opinion is however in conflict with the decisions of English Courts. The Government of India admit that, "as to the right of grantees, the decisions in England are to the effect that mines of gold and silver will not pass by a grant from the Crown without express words granting them." This ruling appears to us to be quite reasonable; but the lawyers consulted by the Government of India are of opinion that the principle on which such English decisions are based is not applicable to India. The arguments adduced in support of this view are :—

> When this principle was established in England, grants from the Crown of its land had the effect of impoverishing the Crown, being made from favour and without consideration moving from the grantee. But in India such grants have, it is believed, usually been made in consideration of a money payment, and have therefore had the effect of enriching the Crown. We are aware that this argument was used unsuccessfully before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of *Woolley* vs. *The Attorney-General of Victoria*, Law Reports, 2 App., Ca, 163. 165. But the reason why it failed was that the Common Law of England (including all the prerogatives and the consequences thereof) had been introduced into the Colony of Victoria from which that appeal was presented. No such introduction, it is conceived, can be held to have taken place in this ceded and conquered country. The reason why in England grants from the Crown are construed strictly against the grantee is generally said to be that prerogatives are conferred on the Crown for public use, and are therefore not to be understood as diminished by any grant beyond what it takes away by necessary and unavoidable construction. But where no such prerogative exist of course that reason ceases. We therefore consider that grantees of waste land (whether or not the grants expressly comprise "all products both above and below the surface)" are, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder.

Now, we think that the Secretary of State should have consulted the law officers of the Crown in England on this most important question, when the opinion of the lawyers in Calcutta conflicted with the decisions of English Courts. But instead of doing so, His Lordship decided that the ruling that grantees of waste lands, whether or not the grants expressly comprise all products above and below the surface are, in the absence of provision to the contrary, entitled to mines of gold and silver found thereunder, should be limited to *grantees of waste lands* "in fee simple under the *rules framed* upon the instructions given in Sir Charles Wood's despatch No. 14 of 1862. The main argument adduced by the Government of India in support of the inapplicability of the principle of the English decisions on this point to India, is that in this country grants of waste land have usually been made in consideration of a money payment and have therefore had the effect of enriching the Crown; whereas in England such grants had the effect of impoverishing the Crown, being made from favour and without consideration moving from the grantee. This argument does not seem to us to be very convincing. True, grants of waste land made "in fee simple" in accordance with the rules framed upon the instructions given in Sir Charles Woods' despatch No. 14 of 1862, have been made in consideration of a money payment. But was not this payment, we ask, merely nominal? It is no exaggeration to say that grants of waste lands "in fee simple" have been obtained under the rules framed in accordance with the instruction given in Sir Charles Wood's despatch No. 14 of 1862, *for a mere song*! Such being the case the consideration moving from the grantees did not materially enrich the Crown. On the contrary the grants have had the effect of impoverishing the Crown inasmuch as considerable valuable property has been alienated without adequate consideration.

In regard to the second question, whether, apart from the royal prerogative, the Crown in India can assert a right to gold, silver or other minerals lying under lands which are private property, on any other ground, there have been difference of opinion between the Advocate-General and the other two lawyers consulted. Mr. Paul considers that the State has rights in the minerals found in the permanently-settled estates while Messrs. Bell and Evans think that the State does not possess such right. The Government of India, as well as the Secretary of State rightly agree with Messrs. Evans and Bell. The Secretary of State partinently points out that this was the view arrived at by Sir Charles Wood after consideration of Mr. Millet's report dated 26th March 1842. His Lordship goes much further, and lays down that even if the legal right to minerals in permanently settled estates should be desirable to be enforced, the case with the temporarily-settled districts is, however, different. The Secretary of State distinctly declares that hereafter, except in permanently-settled estates, it will be presumed throughout India that, in the absence of any distinct judicial precedent or proof of established usage, the State has a right to minerals. His Lordship observes :

> I take it that the notion that payment of an assessment based on the agricultural value of land, and intended to cover the rights of cultivation, conveys property in mineral below the surface of the soil is essentially a modern one and would never have occurred to the native Governments to which our own succeeded.

It appears, however, that in the North-Western Provinces it was ruled that when the surface is private property, the ownership extends in default of special reservations to what is below the surface. The Secretary of State desires the Government of India to consider fully the precise degree of authority possessed by this ruling. We think the question cannot satisfactorily be set at rest, unless and until it has been determined by judicial authority. In the newly acquired provinces, such as the Central Provinces and the Berars the Government has taken care to reserve at settlement the full right of the State to minerals; while in the Punjab as also in the Bombay Presidency it has been declared by legislation that mines are the property of Government. The Government of India rightly says that, whenever the question as to the right of the State to minerals found in proprietary lands actually arises, it will have to be answered for that locality in accordance with practice and precedent; and that where the nature and extent of proprietary rights are still unsettled, and where custom and practice regarding mines has not been established, opportunity should be taken to declare by legislation that mines are state property. The Secretary of State has expressed his concurrence in these views. On the third question, namely, whether the mineral resources of the land can

be taken into account in assessing land revenue, the Government of India agree with their legal advisers in thinking that, when temporarily settled estates come under settlement, their mineral resources may be taken into account at any settlement as assets on which the public demand may fairly be assessed. But, of course, in the absence of a judicial decision the presumption will be that private proprietors are not owners of the minerals underneath the surface of their lands.

As regards the newly-discovered gold fields which brought all these legal questions to the front, the Government of India will offer all possible facilities to capitalists willing to explore the treasure of the Wynaad. The charges which will be made on behalf of the State will, practically, be little more than nominal. The Government of India would merely make laws if necessary, to provide for raising from mining communities the expenses of special police, special communications, regulating water-supply or other administrative arrangements which might be required for the protection or welfare of such communities. We fully recognise the importance of working the newly-discovered gold sources to the best advantage; and there can be no doubt that the development of the new industry might have a favourable effect on the exchanges between England and India. But we do not see why a reasonable fee should not be charged for mining licenses and a reasonable royalty levied on the industry. We are glad to see that in accordance with a suggestion made by the Government of Madras, it has been decided that in future sales of waste lands the State shall reserve full rights and property in all metals and minerals which may be found in such lands, and also all reasonable conveniences for working such minerals or metals.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE PETITION OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION TO PARLIAMENT.

THE Press and the Public of India have pronounced their opinion on the petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament. That opinion expresses appreciation of the action taken and the manner in which it has been taken. It approves of the subjects brought to the notice of Parliament. The criticisms, we are glad to notice, are both considerate and discriminating, and even where dissent is expressed, it has been done in a spirit of moderation and fairness, which deserve commendation. Particular stress is laid on the merit of the Petition lying in its freedom from sectarianism. It advocates no party principles, and upholds no party interests. It avoids the mistake of tacitly exalting one political party in England to the depreciation of another. It clearly indicates by its prayer that India looks up to the British Parliament alone for the redress of its grievances as it looks upon it in the aggregate "as the arbiter of its destinies" The *Times of India* referring to this petition remarks, "the style of the British Indian Association's memorial is admirably suited to the purpose intended." It continues:

We submit, however, that it is wholly a mistake for the people of India to trust their case to one political party, whether that party be in or out of power. The just, and wise, and successful administration of Indian affairs is not a party question for England, except in so far that each party are emulous of outdoing the other in that direction.

It should be remembered, too, that the Opposition of the day have it in their power to do incalculable service for India by bringing her claims before Parliament, which is the most effectual method known to the British constitution of keeping the Government of the day fully alive to their duty. For these reasons, we prefer the way in which the British Indian Association have dealt with the matter, although we do not doubt that the advent of the Liberals to power was equally the motive which led to their action.

It then gives an epitome of the petition and remarks:

In the opinion of the memorialists, the time has now arrived for a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the condition of India, and the long array of important current questions connected with legislation, finance and taxation, administration of justice, land tenures, and the relative status of natives and members of the ruling race, which are referred to at length in the British Indian Association's memorial go to support the proposition. Of course, the inquiry which the Imperial Government are about to institute in connection with Indian finance is a matter, of immediate moment, and to be of any use must be done promptly, so its scope could not be expanded to embrace an investigation such as has been indicated; but the idea is identical, and the financial commission may pave the way for one of a more enlarged character. So thoroughly alive to Indian questions is the British Parliament at present, that the suggestion of the British Indian Association is sure to receive indulgent consideration, and whatever else be the outcome of it, will lead at least to a healthy ventilation of Indian questions.

In approving of the general proposition that the House of Commons could not do better than take special steps to inform itself fully of the condition of the Indian people and of the general system of administration of India, we do not necessarily endorse the views of the British Indian Association in regard to what in some cases the memorial designates Indian grievances. Especially would we qualify the views expressed in regard to the representation of the Indian people in the Councils of the Empire, as we cannot lose sight of the fact that it is the administrative and not the constitutional system of Government which is required for India. But this we will say for the views promulgated by the British Indian Associations, after a careful perusal of the memorial, that they furnish a clue to many of the problems of Indian administration, that they certainly reflect the views and aspirations of the average intelligent and educated native, and that they are stated with a force and moderation which will command for them respectful consideration. The framing of such memorials, and invading the House of Commons with Indian views of policy, measures, and administrative acts, is something new in the annals of our rule in India. The Indian grievances which have hitherto been brought before Parliament were wont to be of a more or less personal kind, but now we have a body of public opinion concerning the whole range of Indian public affairs pressed upon the attention "of the arbiter of the destinies of the people of British India"—as the House of Commons is happily styled. In this way, and to this extent, the "voiceless millions of India" have at length found a voice, and a voice which reaches beyond the Viceregal Council to the very penetralium of British power and authority.

But native organs of all shades of opinions endorse the suggestions made about the constitution of the Legislative Councils. They consider the scheme suggested to be both sound and practical.

Native Opinion of Bombay remarks:

The Calcutta petition, is a lengthy document and is couched in terms to which even those who may not be well disposed towards native interests would find it impossible to take any objection. And yet the tendencies and the practical results of the administration during the last twenty years are put in such clear light that it would be impossible for any unprejudiced person to rise from its perusal without feeling that unless immediate steps were taken to reform the administration, the practical solution of the problem of Indian Government would be as distant as ever. It is not merely the appointment of a Royal Commission that the petition demands. It suggests reforms in the different branches of the administration. The legislature of the country is become a mere by-word for official wish and whim. It respects no opinion but its own. The result of a want of proper representationof the wants and wishes of the people in the Legislative Councils has been, says the memorial "over legislation and the creation of feeling of distrust and antagonism between capitalists and borrowers, between landholders and their tenants.....and between class and class where peace and good feeling prevailed before." This is no exaggeration but a stern and incontrovertible fact.

The *Indu-Prokash*, while expressing its concurrence in the views of the Association generally, says, thus:

Nothing less than a Royal Commission of Enquiry sent to India from England and sitting in India for at least three or four months can do us good and it is to be hoped the new Government will see their way to the adoption of this course. If there was a necessity for a Parliamentary Enquiry in 1874 there is much more of it now when affairs have taken a serious turn.

The *Madras Standard* makes the following discriminating remarks:

The British Indian Association, Calcutta, has taken an early opportunity of addressing a Memorial to Parliament, pressing upon its consideration a wide range of Indian questions. The prayer of the memorialists is that a periodical enquiry be held into Indian affairs, the condition of the Indian people and the effects of the measures, laws, and policies from time to time adopted, enacted and carried out with a view to remedy defects redress grievances and stimulate necessary reforms. In support of this prayer the memorialists go over ground which has been over and over traversed in similar Memorials in the leading Native journals and at public meetings. Under the head of Legislation a short history of the establishment and institution of the Legislative Councils is given and then certain defects are pointed out and remedies suggested. It is quite true that the non-official element being nominated by Government and also being in a standing minority its voice as an expression of the wishes, wants and feelings of the people when raised at all, is a voice in the wilderness, the Government taking up the proverbial attitude of the adder that is not charmed by the charmer. The remedy proposed by the Association is that there should be a larger number of non-official members, one-half elected and the other nominated by Government. This is at least feasible and if successful would prevent hasty legislation which in many cases has done some mischief and impaired the popularity of Government. The hint given that the Rajahs cannot be expected to understand the wants of the people of British India is a good one, and indeed save in a very few cases they cannot be expected to know much beyond the condition and requirements of their own States. The next subject taken up is Finance and Taxation, and a resume is presented of the financialisms of the Government such as the enormous increase of taxation, the frequent recurrence of deficits, loans and the consequent imposition of fresh burdens on the tax-paying public of India, the increase in the military expenditure, the Home charges, and the Public Works Department and other matters bearing on this subject. Then come paragraphs on the administration of justice, land tenures, employment of Natives and the effects and tendencies of the Government of Lord Lytton. The Memorial is a long one, and those who framed it are doubtless influenced by the hope that Parliament will accord to it full and grave consideration. That is, much is written in the Memorial that has been written and discussed a thousand time: but Parliament not being gifted with an excess of light on Indian matters it is of some moment to have presented to its consideration a number of Indian facts suggestive and worth attention. That Indian questions have of late received a large amount of attention from the English people and Parliament than was the case not long since is fortunately true. It is also true that in the ranks of the Liberal Ministry there are members who have bestowed greater thought on Indian questions and have spoken much sympathetic language in behalf of the people than the Ministry now driven in the cold shade of opposition. But the hope that great things will be done for India by Mr. Gladstone and his following will not be realized to the extent anticipated by their Native admirers. They have left to them a legacy of troubles, anxieties, and complications demanding large statesmanship; they are pledged to do much for home legislation, and in spite of good wishes and intentions, they may wish to follow very much in the footsteps of their predecessors.

The *Indian Spectator* gives the following synopsis of the petition:

The British Indian Association, of Calcutta, has petitioned Parliament, asking for a periodical enquiry into the financial condition of India, into the system of administration and a proper representation of the people into the Legislative Councils. The petition treats each of the following subjects separately:—Legislation; Finance and taxation; Administration of justice; Landed Tenures; Employment of Natives; Tendencies and Effects of the recent policy of Administration. Under the heading of 'Legislation' the petitions ask for an increase in the number of non-official members of the Legislative Councils, and the right of electing some of them by the people, and authorising local Councilors to enact laws and measures of financial import for their respective Presidencies, submitting that such changes could not weaken the central Government, as the Viceroy has full powers to annul any measures calculated to endanger the general interests of the Empire. The attention of Parliament is next drawn to several items of great importance of finance and taxation, namely, the increase in the Military expences of the Empire, the injustice of charging India with the whole cost of the Afghan War, partial repeal of the Cotton duties, the Salt tax, &c, and praying for measures to equibalance Expenditure and Income. Some of the many points which the Association has ably set forth under the different headings for the consideration of Parliament, are the heavy costs attending on the administration of justice in the civil courts, the perference of the Permanent settlement system over the Temporary settlement, the exclusion of Natives from high offices under the state the unjust check put on the age of candidates for Civil Service, the Arms Act, and the Vernacular Press Act. Lastly, the petitioners pray the House for the appointment of a Royal Commission to institute enquires and suggest reforms generally.

The *East* of Dacca says:

The British Indian Association have memorialised Parliament on the appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the general administration of India. The memorial has been very ably drawn and sets forth most lucidly, in unequivocal terms some of the grievances of the people of India. The principal subjects which have been embodied in the petition are legislation, taxation and finance administration of Justice, employment of natives in the higher grades of the public service and the repressive and retrograde tendencies of the present administration.

We will not multiply extracts but content ourselves with one from the Madras *Native Opinion*, which runs as follows:

In another column we publish, at length, the text of this most remarkable document which some of our patriotic and public-spirited fellow-countrymen at Calcutta have recently addressed to the House of Commons. We have no doubt the memorial will be read and marked, as well as inwardly digested, by all persons interested in the progress of British Indian politics; and that it will also, as a matter of course, be freely and extensively commented upon both by the English and the Indian press. The document, as we have already stated, is a most remarkable one, and in many ways. In the first place it has placed the fact beyond all question that the people of his country—or at least the more thinking and influential, if not representative, portion thereof—have now fairly awakened to a sense of their rights and privileges under the beneficent rule of Great Britain; and that they are determined on doing their very best to secure their being actually, or as near as possibly, represented in that august body which they characterise "the arbiter of the destinies of the people of British India," in order that they might get "defects remedied, grievances redressed, and necessary reforms stimulated". Of course this is not asked for distinctly, and in so many words; but it is easy enough to find out what it is that is being driven at. As the Petition now stands it is neither more nor less than a careful and by no means intemperate statement of various facts connected with the present administration of the country; while the actual prayer is that the House of Commons "may be pleased to address the Queen to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the general administration of British India since the transfer of the government from the E. I. Company to the Crown, or to devise some other means for obtaining evidence on the subject both in England and in India with a view to redress and reform hereafter."

We earnestly hope that the petition will bear the desired fruit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE MOST Noble the Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy, arrived at Bombay on the 1st instant. His Lordship was received with the usual ceremony and *eclat*. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay presented His Lordship an address of

welcome, to which he returned the following reply :

I assure you I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility which lies upon me in respect to the great office which Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to me. We are told it does not become him who putteth on his armour to boast himself as a man who takes it off, therefore I am not at all inclined on this occasion to make to you. and through you to the community of India, any large promises, or lay before you any extensive programme. I should prefer that your judgment should be pronounced, as I am sure it will be intelligently and fairly, on my conduct when you have been able to judge of me by my acts. It will be my constant endeavour to devote earnestly and assiduously any powers I may possess faithfully to discharge my duty to my Sovereign and to the people of India. You have alluded to that grievous affliction of famine, which, during many recent years, has, from time to time, been productive of so great suffering and misery to a large portion of the population of this great empire. I trust it may please God in His providence to grant us now a cycle of more prosperous years ; but I hope also that the lessons of the past, hard though they may have been, will not be lost on the Government of India, and that we shall profit by the experience which we have gained during those years of suffering, both in preparing such measures as may be calculated to guard against the recurrence of the evil, and also meet in a most effectual manner that great misfortune, if ever we are called on to do so. You have spoken without intermission for the last two hours on our North-Western Frontier. No one can think of that contest without feeling his heart beat quicker with an honourable and just pride at the recollection of gallant deeds which in this war, as on so many previous occasions, have been performed for our Queen-Empress and for our country by Her Majesty's troops, European and Native alike ; and we are proud to recollect that in this late time both those services have shown themselves able to maintain the great and glorious reputation which soldiers of England have won for her in every quarter of the globe. It will be my most earnest endeavour to bring that war, so far as lies in my province, to an early and honourable conclusion, in the hope that with returning peace the Government of India may again be able to devote its attention to those works of internal improvement to which you have so wisely alluded. I can assure you that if it should be my lot, during my tenure of office, to contribute in any degree to the development of the resources of this great country, agricultural or industrial, and to promote to any extent the happiness and welfare of the people of India. of all races and creeds and classes, especially the prosperity of the great masses of the people, I shall esteem it the highest honor of my political life.

Both the address and the reply were well conceived. Lord Ripon's words breathe a spirit of conscious responsibility, which is full of promise.

LORD RIPON before his departure for India received a deputation chiefly consisting of Christian Missionaries on the subject of education. His Lordship made the following reply :

The Marquis of Ripon after eliciting information by questions, and expressing his great satisfaction at meeting with the deputation, said,—But we must bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of our rule in India, It is, if I may use the expression, one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of India that the British Government will in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interference in their minds. To this our faith is pledged, and by this pledge honour and wisdom alike require us to abide. There is scarcely any question with respect to which it is of more importance to keep this principle steadily in view than that of education, and I rejoice therefore, to observe that you recognise this fact in the memorial which you have presented to me. I am of opinion that it is thy duty of the Government of India to observe entire impartiality in dealing with this subject between the various Christian bodies which exists in India and by these two rules my conduct as Governor General will be guided. I am very glad to find myself in entire concurrence with you in the approval which you have expressed of the great despatch of 1854,on education in India with which the name of Lord Halifax will ever be connected. That despatch lays down too clearly and forcibly the broad lines of the true educational policy for India, and upon those lines it will be my desire to work. It would be improper for me, and you will not. I am sure, expect me, to express now any opinion upon matters of detail. It will be my duty when I get out to India to examine all such matters carefully in the light of the information which will be then at my disposal ; but I do not think that I shall be guilty of any indiscretion if I tell you even now how much I sympathise with your desire to promote the extension of elementary education among the poorer classes. That has been an especial object of interest to me for many years in England ; it will not be less so in India. In conclusion I have only to thank you very sincerely, gentlemen, for having thus made known your views to me. It is a great advantage to me to have this opportunity of learning the opinion of those who have laboured so long and so zealously in this noble field of work and I am very grateful to you for having afforded it to me,

As a practised statesman Lord Ripon was very cautious in his reply. His Lordship might well have given the deputation a snub, but he evidently restrained himself.

GORDON PASHA has resigned the office of Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. He has vouchsafed an explanation which far from explaining any thing mystifies the reader the more. The beauty of the explanation is that he takes the name of God about half a dozen times. His resignation will remain a new Asian mystery,

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WE OFFER our sincere and hearty congratulation to Moulvi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur on the high dignity of "Newab," which His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer upon him. A self-made man, Newab Abdul Luteef has raised himself to the top of the Subordinate Executive Service and to high rank in society by the dint of his own merits and exertions. He has done much to diffuse among his co-religionists the blessings of English education and public spirit, and if they present in this town the picture of a tolerably compact body, that interesting phenomenon is not a little due to the patriotic labours, and enlightened influence of the Newab. But the Newab, though a Mahomedan, is not the less a part and parcel of Hindu Society. "Moulvi Saheb" is a household word with many a Hindu family. On Friday last he was invested with the khelluts of the title by the Presidency Commissioner. May he long enjoy the honor conferred upon him and benefit the community, of whom he is justly regarded an ornament !

WE ARE sincerely sorry to record the death of Maharaja Rama Burma of Travancore. He was a model native Prince. Well educated, with enlightened ideas about his own responsibilities as a sovereign prince, and his obligations to society, gentle, modest, and affable, and at the same time firm and decisive, he combined many good qualities which are not ordinarily met with together in the single person of a native potentate. He was in fact the Prince Albert of India. He had such enlightened native statesmen as Sir T. Madhava Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Sashia Shastri as his ministers, and with their aid he raised his State to a high order of efficiency. He improved the laws, the courts, the police, and the educational agency, whilst he lightened the burdens upon the land and extended commerce. Perhaps there are few Native States, which approach the British Indian empire in orderliness, administrative method, and purity of justice as Travancore. The late Maharaja more than once visited Calcutta, and thus came into contact with the Bengalis. He liked the Bengalis and the Bengalis liked him. The First Prince of Travancore succeeds him, and looking to his antecedents, predilections, and pursuits we make no doubt that he will prove a worthy successor of the potentate whose untimely death we lament.

THE NORTHBROOK HALL at Dacca was formally opened on the 24th instant, the Commissioner of the Division presiding. We make the following extract from the report of the Committee :

The amount collected from subscriptions and other sources was Rs. 61,094-9-1, out of which Rs. 57,106-0-10, has been expended up to 30th Ultimo, leaving a balance of Rs.3988-3-3, of this amount, Rs. 3000, is reserved, out of Rs. 10,000 given by Kumar Kajendro Narain Roy to provide for a small library according to the donor's particular wish Rs. 500 given for a clock by Baboo Shyama Prosad Chowdry of Keshimpore Rs. 287-11 are being spent in raising the compound of this building, in buying furniture &c. and only Rs. 2200-13-3 cash in hand.

Immediately after the completion of the building, it was offered to the E. B. Landholder's association on the condition of the association, completing it and keeping it in good repair, as almost the entire amount subscribed for its construction came from the members of the association. The association was not, however, prepared to undertake its charge. Correspondence is now being held for making it over to the local Municipality.

Measures are being taken for opening a small Library in the two adjacent rooms of the building. An indent for choice books has been sent.

We are of opinion that the Municipality ought to take over charge of this Hall.

LIKE HIS predecessors Mr. Morrison, Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was quite outspoken at the last half-yearly meeting of the Chamber. He thus spoke about the blunder in the Budget :

With astounding rapidity, the revelations came, and, in less than nine weeks after the Budget was read, the public were put in possession of a State paper, the most extraordinary, I suppose, in the annals of India, where the whole Council, from the Viceroy, downwards had to put their names to a confession which meant virtually either that they did not know their business, or as some said, that their budget was drawn up to suit party exigencies in England at the forthcoming elections. The former we could hardly take without accusing the Members of Council of an incapacity which their antecedents would not justify ; but if we adopt the other view!! Well what are we to think? For my own part, I firmly believe that trusting to the apparent certainty of a return to power of those who initiated the Afghan policy, it was thought a Bill of indemnity would then be easily obtained and the whole thing hushed up, and that it was only when the change of parties in England showed that concealment was no longer possible, the so-called sudden and unexpected demands on "*our Treasuries*" were found out.

Upon this point the following dates compiled by the *Indian Daily News* throw a flood of light :

March 11th.—Sir Stafford Northcote presents the English Budget, and states that he does not intend to ask for a vote on account of the Afghan War.

March 12th.—Mr. Fawcett's motion, that England shoul bear her share of the Afghan War expences, is negatived without a division.

March 13th.—The Viceroy telegraphs to the Secretary of State his uneasiness, and fears that an error of some magnitude has been made in the estimate of the cost of the Afghan War.

But Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, denies all privity, of his party, and we must therefore accept his words. "They are all honorable men !"

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla, May 31st.—Crops throughout the Trans-Helmund district are very good.

The Burmese rebels have burnt the Senbonngweh village on the Irrawaddy ; the leader is believed to be Nyoung Oke Prince who escaped from Calcutta. He has been repulsed from Minhla, and is now encamped close to the British frontier with about 300 followers poorly armed and with little ammunition.

All is well in Kabul. Mohammad Jan appears to be collecting large number of men in Zurmat, and General Ghulam Haidar has joint the gathering. At Mount Chapper, a few days ago, Sir R. Sandeman, General Phayre and Colonel Lindsay held a committee to consider a proposal for the protection of the wire and railway line by military levies. Ayub Khan on the 20th was encamped at Rozabad outside Herat. One thousand sowars had previously left for the Kandahar frontier by the northern road,

Simla June 3rd.—Kabul, 2nd June.—Sirdar Alum Khan who has been formally appointed Governor of Ghazni, leaves to-day for that city. The party of Musa Khan was becoming restless from his long stay in Kabul. General Arbuthnot's force halts at Safed Sang to-day, and will reach Asmatulla's fort in Kuchi Lughman on the 4th. The agitation in Lughman is due rather to local causes, and the incapacity of the Governor than to hostility to British Government. Mulla Khelil is still in Kamah on the Beluch border. The Kukar country is perfectly quiet. A party of Kakazais, a section of the Achakzai clan near Chaman, lately seized some Commissariat grain. The robbers were apprehended, and the grain recovered by the Achakzai levies accompanied by ten Poona horses.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 5th June, 1880.

We are obliged to curtail our market report for want of space.

The market for allcommodities imports and exports remained dull during this week and transactions were confined within a limited range.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market during the week experienced better enquiry and prices improved a little towards the end of the week,—

31st May	1880	4%	94-6	94-8	4 %	1o1-1o 1o1-9
1st June	,,	,,	94-5	94-6	,,	1o1-8
2nd ,,	,,	,,	94-5		,,	1o1-5 1o1-6
3rd ,,	,,	,,	94-8		,,	1o1-8
4th ,,	,,	,,	94-8	94-9	,,	1o1-8
5th ,,	,,	,,	94-1o	94-9	,,	1o1-1o 1o1-11

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market remained flat and nothing of importance have transpired. Some cotton industries have changed hands a previous rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Syud Mohuaddin, Bankipore	6	1o	o
Bombay Native General Library	13	4	o
Baboo Jowala Prosad, Allahabad	2o	o	o
,, Foni Bhooson Das, Manickgunge	5	8	o
,, Kesobchunder Sadoo, Chundernagore	6	1o	o
,, Oshinycoomar Mookerjee, Meerut	6	1o	o
,, Mohimchunder Bysack, Nattore	5	o	o
,, Ramanath Seal, Satkhira	13	4	o
,, Rohini Lal, Bogra	3	5	o
,, Sheo Nundon Persad, Behar	8	4	o
,, Nurbodapersad Ghose, Nursingpore	8	4	o
,, Mothoornath Sen, Bankipore	13	4	o
,, Doorgachurn Bhuttacharjee, Jamalpore	13	4	o
,, Tareenecpersad, Bhaugulpore	13	4	o
,, Bepinbehari Sen, Jehanabad	5	o	o
,, Ombicachurn Sircar, Ranchi	13	4	o
,, Ramnarain Somardar, AttraSinghtee	13	o	o
,, Sivapursad Pal, Midnapur	6	o	o
,, Huri Mohun Sen, Cutwa	6	o	o
,, Jogendronath Bhattacharjee, Burdwan	7	8	o

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 2, 1880.

GENERAL.—The orders of the 19th ultimo, transferring Baboo Hurokali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly. to Balasore, are cancelled.

Baboo Kedarnath Biswas, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Balasore.

The orders of the 19th ultimo, transferring Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, to Hooghly, and appointing him to have charge of the Jehanabad division of that district, are cancelled.

Baboo Dwarknath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dukhin Shabazpore, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

In supersession of the orders of the 9th ultimo, Moulvi Abdool Wahab, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Dinagepore district, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. C. Owen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Beerbhoom district.

Moulvi Abdool Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month under the rule in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Hurokali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hooghly, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Beerbhoom district.

Baboo Soorjo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is transferred to Hooghly, and is appointed to have charge of the Jehanabad division of that district.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moheshreka, Howrah, is allowed leave for one month and ten days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Moheshreka division of the Howrah district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that very valuable Zemindaries, and Putnies, situate in several parts of the District of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, as well as Holdings in Cossipore and other Suburbs of Calcutta, gardens and buildings at Pultah, belonging to the Satkhira Zamindars, Narendra Nath Ray Chowdhry and others, will be sold on Monday the 7th June 1880, at Alipore in the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, pursuant to a decree for sale obtained, on the basis of a mortgage of those properties,, by the late Rajah Degumbar Mittra C. S. I., The amount due under the decree is upwards of two lacs of rupees. And the property will be peremptorily sold this time to which the debtors have given their consent. For further particulars see Advertisement in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 28th April 1880, and the "Nobo Bibhakar," Bengali newspaper, of the 26th April 1880, and apply to,

Alipore
4th June 1880. } UPENDRANATH MUKHOPADHYAY. *Vakeel for the judgment creditor.*

NOTICE.

An English lady who has had experience in teaching is willing to teach the daughters of Native Gentlemen at their own houses, Music and English.

For terms &c. address M. S. Care of Printer.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 30,000 Maunds of coal for brick Manufacture to be delivered at the Motihari Jail brick-field, for particulars apply to the

Executive Engineer
GUNDUCK DIVISION
29th May 1880. *Mozufferpore, Tirhoot.*

A Manual of English Grammar in Bengali.
By Nilambara Mookerjee, M. A.
Fourth Revised Edition.
Price 8 Annas. Postage 1 An.

To be had in the Sanskrit Press depository and 13 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 26th day of June next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 714 of 1878, (wherein Tarruck Nath Poramanick and others, are plaintiffs and Srimoti Soshimukhi Dabi is defendant) and dated the 29th day of July 1879, the following property belonging to the estate of Gopal Chander Bonnerji deceased.

No. 1.—All that the undivided moiety or half part or share of Gopal Krishto Bonnerji deceased of and in all that lower roomed brick-built house or garden together with the piece of land or ground thereunto belonging and whereon it is built and erected containing as per Collector's potta ten Chittaks and thirty feet more or less and situate and lying in Clive Street in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 166 and formerly numbered 79 and 4 in the Municipal tax bills, but now numbered 1 and 99 and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by Babulall Khotta's tenanted house. On the south by Gopal Chunder Dopi's tenanted house. On the east by Prem Nath Mullick's tenanted house and on the west by Prem Nath Mullick's tenanted house.

No. 2.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece of land or ground thereunto belonging containing as per Collector's potta eleven cottas eight chittacks and thirty-seven feet and situate and lying in Damzen's Lane Colootolla Street in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 161 and formerly numbered 4 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 9 and butted and bounded as follows that is to say. On the north by a drain and Raja Radha Kanto Deb's tenanted land. On the west partly by Kashi Nath Mullick and Hurro Nath Mullick's tenanted land and partly by a drain. On the south by Damzen's Lane and on the east by Nundolall Seal's dwelling house.

No. 3.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing as per Collector's potta two cottas eight chittacks and forty feet situate and lying in Chunagully in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 129 and formerly numbered 5 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 10 and butted and bounded as follows, that is on the north by Badulchunder Sen's stable house on the west by Goluckchunder Sircar's dwelling house and on the east by Banymadhub Laha's tenanted house and on the south by Modhusudon Laha's dwelling house.

No. 4.—And also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built house together with the land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation seventeen cottas more or less situate lying in China Bazar in the town of Calcutta and being formerly numbered 4 and 5 China Bazar Lane, but now numbered 4 and 5 Jackson's Ghaut and butted and bounded as follows. that is to say on the north by a lane leading to the Portugues Church and Jackson's Ghaut Street. On the south by Canning Street. On the east by Mr. J. G. Bagram's tenanted house and on the west by the tenanted house belonging to Ramsunder Shaw and Nityechurn Mullick.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar High Court Original Side or at the effice of Messers Swinhoe Law and Company the Attornies for the plaintiffs on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE LAW & Co., *Plaintiffs'*.
ATTORNIES.

Calcutta;
HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE. } R. BELCHAMBERS,
The 13th May 1880. *Registrar.*

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount already advertised	94,739	8	0
His Highness the Maharajah of Tipperah ...	1,000	0	0

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	Rs.	A.	P.			
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A. Wilson	5	0	0			
George Kynoch	5	0	0			
Colin C. Kane	10	0	0	125	0	0
Per Deputy Collector of Champarun ...				32	7	0

Per H. Beveridge Esq., Bankipore.

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Roghu Nundun Prasad ...	15	0	0			
Syed Mahomed Nawab ...	10	0	0			
Mir Mazat Hossein ...	11	0	0			
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Per Deputy Commissioner Cooch Behar.

Maharajah Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur	300	0	0			
G. F. B. T. Dalton Esq. ...	50	0	0			
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Baboo Calica Dass Dutt ...	25	0	0			
,, Ram Chunder Ghose ...	10	0	0			
,, Suttya Charan Mookerjee ...	10	0	0			
,, Govind Chunder Roy ...	10	0	0			
,, Tara Churn Chatterjee ..	5	0	0			
,, Priya Nath Dutt ...	5	0	0			
,, Haridass Mookerjee ...	5	0	0			
,, Paro Lal Roy	5	0	0			
,, Shita Nath Banerjee ..	5	0	0			
,, Gopal Chunder Ghose ...	5	0	0			
,, Karunanidhan Paulit ...	5	0	0			
Subscriptions under Rs. 5 each ..	11	0	0	461	0	0

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Dr. Peever	20	0	0			
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J. H. S. Gilman Esq., ...	16	0	0			
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Ramgopal Chakerbertty ..	10	0	0			
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	136	0	0			

From Barpeta Sub-Divisional officer through Babu Sarat Chandra Banerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Babu Sanaram Dutta	40	0	0			
,, Sarat Chandra Banerjee ..	25	0	0			
,, Adoram Das, pleader ...	20	0	0			
,, Ram Das Das, do. ...	20	0	0			
,, Akhyram Das, do. ...	15	0	0			
,, Mathan Ram Bania ...	15	0	0			
,, Rangman Mahajan ..	10	0	0			
,, Sadanando Surma ...	10	0	0			
,, Jeoram, pleader... ...	10	0	0			
,, Kala Mooa Patwari ...	10	0	0			
,, Mihiram Das	10	0	0			
Bhakat Ram	10	0	0			
Laksmi Lal, E. A. C.... ...	10	0	0			
Lanooram...	10	0	0			
Merony Mohajan	7	0	0			
Kaharam Bania	7	0	0			
Hoodooram Bepari	5	0	0			
Gerlakhia Aja	5	0	0			
Mangalu Mahajan	5	0	0			
Mihiram Kayalder	5	0	0			
Pit Ram Giam	5	0	0			
Kalaram	5	0	0			
Mahipati Deb	5	0	0			
Sandahoo Bania	5	0	0			
Debiram Das	5	0	0			
Anandaram	5	0	0			
Ashradhi Das	5	0	0			
Mallo Narayan Das	5	0	0			
Doomaram Bebania	5	0	0			
Jaggaram Das	5	0	0			
Pancharam Das	5	0	0			
Parmanando	5	0	0			
Dandiram	5	0	0			
Mooktaram	5	0	0			
Naw Ram Mahajan	5	0	0			
Sita Nath Das	5	0	0			
Chanaram Dutta	5	0	0			
Hareawar Dutta	5	0	0			
Chiniram Das	5	0	0			
Santas Ram, pleader	5	0	0			
Marwary merchants at Burpeta Bazar	50	0	0			
Donations below Rs. 5 ...	126	0	0	661	0	0

Per Offg. Collector of Jessore.

Baboo Issur Chunder Bose of Sredhurpur	15	0	0			
Baboo Punchanan Bose of Sredhurpore	15	0	0			
	30	0	0			
Less charge for money-order ...	0	8	0	29	8	0
S. T. D, Sylhet	16	0	0			
Mohendra Naryan Patia of Belpukur, Per Offg. Collr. 24-Pergunnahs	50	0	0	66	0	0

Per J. Munro Esq., Offg. Commissioner Presidency Division.

Baboo Gobind Soonder Singh Chowdhery of Rosera near Kandi ...				1000	0	0
Per Baboo Ishurchunder Patranavis Hon. Secy. Relief Committee Sylhet ...				172	12	0
Per Major M. O. Boyd, Depy. Commr. from European and Native Gentlemen at Cachar ...				493	4	0

Per Offg. Depy. Commr. Nowgong, Assam.

Revd. P. H. Moore ...	10	0	0			
Messrs. J. Hughes ...	20	0	0			
E. N. D. LaTouche ...	50	0	0			
W. Macnab ...	20	0	0			
S. M. Barry ...	50	0	0			
W. E. Smith ..	10	0	0			
L. Despard ..	10	0	0			
H. M. Lennax ...	10	0	0			
C. A. B. Anderson ...	16	0	0			
Colin Whyte ...	16	0	0			
Sheikh Suja Uddin ...	10	0	0			
,, Fulal Hajarika ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Ghanasyam Barua ...	5	0	0			
,, Sadasukh Asowal ...	15	0	0			
Munsi Mahamad ...	5	0	0			
Baboo Gunaram Seristadar ..	5	0	0			
,, Gunabhiram Borua ...	10	0	0			
,, Raghudeb Gossain ...	10	0	0			
Bibi Rohimonisha ...	5	0	0			
Sheikh Moudhan Bepari ...	5	0	0			
Baboo Jagannath Chandra Gossami	20	0	0			
,, Debchundra Gossami ...	10	0	0			
,, Jadukant Adhikari ...	20	0	0			
,, Debnath Bormah ...	20	0	0			
,, Janardan Bhuya ...	20	0	0			
Munshi Rohmatali ...	10	0	0			
Baboo Bancharam Chowdhari ...	7	0	0			
,, Rudram Bardoloy ...	5	0	0			
,, Nandeswar Phukan ...	5	0	0			
Sk. Jaimin Bepari ...	5	0	0			
Babu Ram Narayan ..	10	0	0			
Other Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each ...	13	4	0			
	437	4	0			
Less charge for money-order ..	4	8	0	432	12	0

Per Collector of Burdwan.

Lala Bau Bishari Kassar ...	50	0	0			
Mr. Stoney ...	16	0	0	66	0	0
				Rs. 99339	3	0

£4,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund,
£4,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin,

Calcutta, } H. W. L. WOOD,
31st May 1880. } *Hony. Treasurer.*

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WANTED for District Engineer's Office a thoroughly qualified Draughtsman, a proper knowledge of Levelling and Surveying, essential,salary Rs. 40 (Forty) per mensem. The post will be vacant on the 1st July.

Applications together with copies of testimonials of past experience will be received by the undersigned up to 20th June.

(Sd.) E. A. STONEY,
District Engineer.

Burdwan, 20th May, 1880.

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It having come to the notice of the Directors, that servants of customers sent for Ice, give in Tickets for, and take away a smaller quantity than, has been sent for, selling the extra Tickets to outsiders ; Customers are informed, that the full weight of Ice is invariably delivered, to the amount of the tickets presented, and they are requested to weigh their Ice on receipt, in order to see that the amount sent for has been brought, Customers who send written orders in books (with Tickets) will have the quantity supplied initialled by the delivery clerk.

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By order,
H. J. WESTON,
Agent.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

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All complaints to be addressed to the agent.

By order of the Directors.
H. J. WESTON,
Agent.

A
PRIMER
ON
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH
ADAPTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
NATIVES OF INDIA
(English Version of Sarira Palana.)
BY
JADU NATH MUKHERJI L. M. S.

16 Granville Place
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
April 28, 1880.

Dear Sir,

***Your little work on Preservation of Health is a very useful book, and I hope will meet with the recognition it deserves.

Yours &c.

(*Sd.*) *Sir Joseph Fayrer* K.C.S.I, M.D.,
Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"—A perusal of the work, which seems to be expressly written in plain and simple language suited for little boys, inclines us to think that, if generally adopted in the lower classes of the Government colleges and schools, it may be the means of doing immense good in the way of extending a knowledge of the elements of sanitary science so much needed at the present day amongst the natives both in towns and villages —As a treatise calculated to inculcate sanitary habits and remove insanitary conditions of native life we do not think it can be excelled by any similar work from European hands. Much information that this little treatise contains would be found useful to other than natives in warding off sickness from their houses. The chapters,especially, on "Snake-bites" and " bites of rabid animals," should be of value to people whose occupations compel them to reside in the Mofussil."

STATESMAN, DECEMBER 24, 1876.

"—The writer has not simply followed the beaten track ; while giving the opinions and views of eminent medical authorities on hygiene, he has used his own eyes, and made suggestions suitable to the habits and circumstances of the people of this country. It is a useful compendium prepared with much care. We are surprised to hear that it is now proposed to supersede this book by Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer.—It would be a gross jobbery if Babu Jadunath's book, which has been in use in our schools for eleven years be surperseded simply because he cannot claim the official influence of Dr. Cuningham."

HINDU PATRIOT JANUARY 5, 1880.

শরীর-পালন।

"—আমরা বাঙ্গলা বা ইংরেজি আর এরূপ পুস্তক দেখি নাই। তাহার বিশেষ কারণ এই যে, ইহা এ দেশের লোকের অবস্থা, দেশের অবস্থা, এবং লোকের আচার ব্যবহারের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখিয়া লিখিত হইয়াছে, এবং একজন বহুদর্শী চিকিৎসকের বহুদর্শিতার ফল ইহাতে সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। দুরূহ বৈজ্ঞানিক-তত্ত্ব যাহা সাধারণে বুঝিবে না, তাহা বুঝাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়া পুস্তক দুর্ব্ব্যবহার্য্য করা হয় নাই। অতি সরল ভাষায় এবং নিতান্ত পরিষ্কার রীতিতে অতিশয় প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ সকল লিখিত হইয়াছে। বালকে বিনা উপদেশেও ইহা বুঝিতে পারে। আমাদিগের বিবেচনায় রুগ্ন বাঙ্গালীর সন্তানকে যদি কোন গ্রন্থ পড়িতে হয়, তবে এই গ্রন্থ সকলের অগ্রে পড়া উচিত। শুনিয়াছি ভারতবর্ষীয় গবর্ণমেণ্ট স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষা সম্বন্ধে সরল পুস্তকের জন্য পুরস্কার ঘোষণা করিয়াছেন। আমরা এমন বিবেচনা করি না যে ইহার অপেক্ষা উত্তম পুস্তক তাঁহারা পাইবেন—বিশেষ সাহেবের লেখা গ্রন্থ কখন এ দেশীয় লোকের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী হইবে না। আমাদের বিবেচনায় এই গ্রন্থ খানি যাবতীয় ভারতবর্ষীয় ভাষায় অনুবাদিত হইয়া সর্ব্বত্র বিদ্যালয়ে প্রচলিত হওয়া বিধেয়।"

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The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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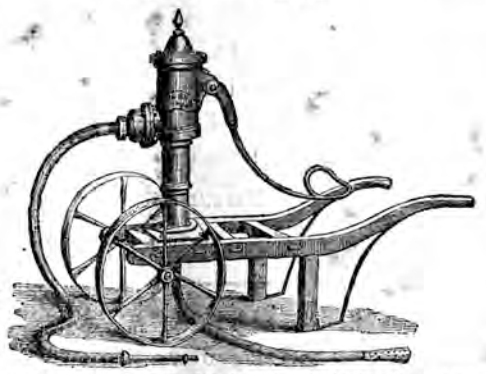

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